Killings — 1922

Shot Negro to Death; Acquitted at Hearing

Pittsburgh American
Feb 20 22

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 20.—Another homicide, the second within two weeks was reported from Henry county, Jud Pannill, being shot and almost instantly killed by John Foster, white, a farmer of this place, at Oak Level.

A full court of magistrates heard evidence in the case and acquitted Foster on the grounds of justifiable homicide.

Foster armed with a .45 caliber revolver shot Pannill four times. Three of the shots took effect in Pannill's body and the fourth in the head. Inquiries failed to reveal any persons animosity between the two men and the story was that Panill was drunk and attacked Foster with a shotgun.

Virginia

STREET CAR CONDUCTOR LAREN BURLESON KILLED

KNOCKS DRUNKEN PASSENGER SENSELESS. COLORED MEN RESENTFUL.

A Sunday Afternoon Tragedy--Men Arrested Protest Innocence--A Report from All Angles.

Richmond Planet
6/17/22

White Folks Unconcerned Now---Colored Folks Quiet.

(News Leader, June 12, 1922.)

Laren H. Burleson, white, a conductor on the Hull Street line of the Virginia Power and Passenger Co. attempted to put H. A. Pugh, a colored passenger off the car and in doing so feloniously assaulted him with a switch bar, knocking him unconscious. A crowd of colored people took up the fight and in the melee, which followed, the conductor was stabbed in the thigh. The main artery was severed and in a few minutes, he bled to death dropping dead on Hull Street. Much excitement was caused. The affair took place Sunday afternoon, June 11th between 5 and 6 o'clock.. Going over to South Richmond, Monday morning, His Honor Judge H. A. Maurice was on the bench, presiding with his usual ease and grace, while the court-room in the Third Police Station was quiet. A small number of colored people were gathered on the outside of the building and they seemingly spoke in whispers.

JUDGE MAURICE'S COURT.

Editor John Mitchell, Jr., seated himself until the business had been completed and then he requested permission to see the colored men, who were held on suspicion of being connected with the affair. There were six of them. Permission was readily granted to him to see them, the Judge remarking that he could see them in the presence of an officer. "I do not expect to see them in any other way," was the smiling rejoinder. Entering the lock-up, he saw six colored men there, some seated and the others standing. Editor Mitchell was readily recognized by them. He took down their names and addresses as follows: Matthew Shaw, 1711 Everette street, works for the Va. Passenger and Power Co., H. A. Pugh, 7 Railroad street, assistant contractor.

INTERVIEWING THE SUSPECTS

Robert E. Crosby, 2312 Cersley St., works for the Virginia Leather Co., P. H. Christian, 100 W. 29th St., blacksmith. Nathaniel Jones, 116 E. Short Madison St., well-digger. John Harris works for the American Railway Express Co., lives at 2405 Lee street. "What do you know about the affair" was the query to each of them. They did not know anything. Then the question was propounded to H. L. Pugh, who had been assaulted by the conductor and his head was swathed in bandages. He had been knocked senseless by the blows. His reply was "nothing." The conductor can tell you more about it than I can." "Were you drunk?" was the next query. "Yes, sir." was the response. He referred me to Mrs. Hankins, a white lady, who lives at 20th and Hull streets and who saw the affair.

MRS. HANKINS' STATEMENT

Copies of the Planet were left and Editor Mitchell passed out to his car and hastened to the store of Mrs. Hankins. Upon enquiring about the affair, she looked at the editor suspiciously and then bluntly asked, "Who are you?" She wanted to know if he was a lawyer. A gentleman, who was in the rear of the store came forward and said to her. "You do not know what had taken place before the car got here." She was told that Editor Mitchell was a newspaper man. Then she said, "From what I saw the conductor was at fault. I have known Pugh ever since he was nine years of age. The worst he is, is to himself. He is drunk most of the time. He harms nobody and I have never known him to be in any trouble of this kind. When the conductor put him off, he struck him with a bar, knocking him down. Then the colored people got wild. They went after the conductor."

THE CONDUCTOR'S BLUNDER.

An officer entered the store and Editor Mitchell greeted him cordially. "I have always noticed," remarked the Editor, that when trouble occurs on a street-car, the conductor waits until he sees an officer and then he calls him to the car to remove the passenger. The officer confirmed this and remarked that an officer was always stationed at 12th and Hull streets and could have been called for that purpose. The affair occurred at 20th and Hull streets and the car passed the point a few minutes before the killing took place. Leaving the store and thanking all parties for the information, Editor Mitchell was soon back at the Planet Office. The conductor had only been in the service of the street-car company a few months and is reported to be a northerner by birth. He is not a member of the local street car union.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDUCTOR IS KILLED

(Continued from First Page)

Five colored men are held at Third Police station on suspicion in connection with the killing of Laren H. Burleson, aged 23, conductor on the Hull St. car line, who was stabbed to death by one of a crowd of colored people who attacked him at Nineteenth and Hull streets Sunday afternoon after he had put one of them off the car, charged with being drunk and disorderly. The five are H. A. Pugh, Matthew Shaw, Nathaniel Jones, John Harris and Robert Crosby. They are held without bail. It is expected the case will be continued several days to allow the police time in which to establish identity.

Motorman A. L. Huband, who was on the trolley just behind Burleson's, has notified the police that he saw the stabbing and can identify the man who committed the murder. The man he said, with knife in hand, jumped a fence and made his way across a field opposite where the cutting took place.

CORONER'S INQUEST TOMORROW.

Dr. John W. Brodnax, coroner of South Richmond, today announced that he will hold an inquest into the death of Conductor Burleson at the Third Police station at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Captain Zimmer, of the third station, today said that the report that Crosby one of the suspects held, had made a confession is erroneous—that the man is wanted and word has been sent out to bring him to the station and that he simply came voluntarily, but that he did not make any admission of guilt.

The stabbing occurred about 6:20 o'clock. Conductor Burleson was taking fares and one of the colored men, alleged to have been Pugh, who, in addition to being charged with being a suspicious character, is charged with being drunk and disorderly on the car became so violent that the conductor was compelled to eject him. The car had reached Nineteenth and Hull Sts. As soon as Conductor Burleson had put the man off, a crowd of about seventy--

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five colored people seemed to spring up as if from the ground. Knives made their appearance and the conductor was compelled to fly.

JUMPED ON PASSING AUTO.

R. C. Ellett, 1311 North Twentieth street on whose auto running board Conductor Burelson jumped in an effort to elude his pursuers today described the occurrence as follows:

"My auto was standing on the north east corner of Twentieth and Hull Sts., when I heard a commotion in the direction of the street car which was between Nineteenth and Twentieth on Hull. The conductor climbed over the railing on the east side of the car—it being one of the summer cars—and he ran toward my car and jumped on the running board. As he did so he said "Get a cop." I was just starting the car and I gave it gas and moved off as rapidly as possible, but the crowd was right behind. I could not see exactly what was happening when he was on the running board because my brother in-law, W. P. Worrell and a little child were in the seat between me and the conductor.

These appeared to be fully seventy-five colored people. About six of them were in the lead and were endeavoring to take hold of the conductor. My brother-in-law said he saw one of them make a pass at the conductor and he saw blood appear on the clothing of the conductor. The conductor clasped his hand to his side and said, 'O, my God.'

"As soon as the crowd of people saw the blood they turned and fled in the opposite direction. The motorman of the car had been fighting others off the front of the car with a crowbar. We had gone just half a block when a man in front of my car waved his hand and stopped us and a policeman came up.

"The conductor walked six steps after leaving the runningboard of the car and dropped dead. He did not say any thing at all after he was cut except the one exclamation.

The street car headed toward Swansboro, going south and the car of Mr Ellett was headed north. The conductor had to climb over the guard rail of the street car to get away and then run across street.

ANOTHER EYE WITNESS.

W. P. Worrell, 1911 Fairmount avenue who was in the car with Mr. Ellett when Conductor Burleson jumped on the running board of the car, gave the following account:

"My brother-in-law and myself were in a Ford roadster and were coming South on Hull street when we saw a commotion at the car. We saw many colored people but we thought at first it was only a colored picnic and that they had chartered a special car. As we approached nearer we heard curs ing and saw that the affair was of a different nature. The conductor was on the inside of the car and the motorman was on the front of the car fighting them off with a crowbar. Soon the conductor climbed over the side of the car over the guard rail on the east side and ran around the front of the car getting on the running board beside of the auto. He grasped the windshield with his right hand. He was facing south and we were going north on Hull.

"He was stabbed near the hip. It seemed to me it must have been a left handed person who did it. I saw several colored people pursuing the conductor and several of them caught up with the car. I did not see any one of them with a knife, but my right hand was hanging over the side of the car and I felt the warm blood pouring over it and when I looked at it my hand was covered with blood. I then said to the conductor. 'Man, you are cut," and he looked down at the place and said, 'O, my God,' and clapped his hand over the place. We had not gone far when a man motioned us to stop and look behind and we saw a policeman. The conductor then jumped off the running board to the curb and walked about six steps and fell down. Some one who had come up tried to get him to a telephone pole, so that he could sit up, but he was dead already."

CROWD GATHERS.

Following the stabbing a large crowd of citizens gathered at the scene, and for a time a racial clash was feared. The police, however, took the situation in hand and sentiment soon became more quiet. Five arrests were made. Four men were almost immediately arrested on suspicion and Robert Crosby colored, who was also under suspicion came to the station last night when he heard he was wanted and submitted to arrest. He did not make any confession and denies having a part in the stabbing.

The police, however, allege that both he and Harris were at the scene, and they believe that one or both of them may be implicated in the stabbing. Captain Alexander S. Wright today said Crosby heard a warrant was out for him and came to the station and gave himself up. In police court, Part II. the cases of all five of the men were continued to June 22. They are held without bail.

OF GOOD CHARACTER.

Conductor Burleson was the son of G. L. Burleson, well-to-do farmer living about six miles from Williamsburg Conductor Burleson stood well there and here. Mrs. H. A. Burke, with whom he boarded at 1720 Winder St., said today that he was a man of high character and was always pleasant and not given to quarrels of any kind. He came here from his home near Williamsburg March 29, of this year. He has no relatives here.

TROLLEY OFFICIAL NOTIFIED

F. W. Mulford, general claim agent of the Virginia Railway and Power Co. was notified as soon as the report of the stabbing was made to the railway offices. He questioned Motorman Murphy, who was on Burleson's car; also Motorman A. L. Huband on the car which followed Burleson's car.

Huband, it is said saw the stabbing and saw the man with the knife in his hand jump a fence and run across the field. He has given the police a good description of the man and said he will be able to identify him.

According to Murphy's story, car No. 335 left Seventh and Broad streets partly filled, the majority of the passengers being colored. When it got about half way across the Fourteenth street bridge Conductor Burleson notified the motorman that there was a colored man lying on the rear bench and that he was drunk. He asked Murphy what he should do.

The car proceeded until it got to Twentieth and Hull streets and Burleson, according to Murphy, being unable to collect the man's fare or to make him leave the car, finally succeeded in getting him to the street. Several other colored people, Murphy said were holding the drunken passenger up.

In the meantime, the motorman stated, Burleson was surrounded by a group, who had come from the side walk. Murphy said he heard one of them call Burleson a vile name with which the conductor grabbed the switch iron and struck at the group.

CAR SURROUNDED.

"By the time, Murphy said, "the car was surrounded. All of the passengers had got off. The crowd surged around Burleson and he jumped into the car climbed over the rail on the wrong side and jumped on the running board of an automobile which had come up. Thinking he was safe from the mob I pulled my car ahead and reached the next block."

Murphy said he pulled out of the way because the mob was assuming angry proportions and thinking his conductor was safe thought it was the best way to break up the gathering. He did not know that Burleson was stabbed just as he jumped on the running board of the automobile or that he had fallen to the street in a dying condition.

By the time Murphy had pulled his car out of the way Motorman Huband's car came up. Huband saw the stabbing. He said that he saw Burleson leap to the automobile from the car with the crowd surging around him and saw the one of them brandishing a knife. He said he saw the man make three or four stabs; saw Burleson fall from the automobile which was making a futile attempt to get away.

Huband grabbed his reverse lever from the controller and started into the mob. He grabbed one of them by the collar and held him until he got to the curbstone when the man broke away and fled. The man with the knife, he said, broke from the crowd, jumped over a fence and ran across a field. He said he can identify the man and has given the police a good description.

BURLESON'S FAMILY NOTIFIED.

Claim Agent Mulford made an effort to locate Burleson's people immediately after the accident. He heard that the man's relatives lived in Williamsburg, and a wire was dispatched to the chief of police there. Later last night Mr. Mulford heard from the police of Williamsburg that Burleson's family had been notified.

Burleson was employed by the traction company on January 31 last, while the street car strike was on. He was born in Jefferson, Wis., the record showed and was 23 years old. He was an exceptionally good man, Mr. Mulford said and had been commended several times for courtesy.

Robert E. Crosby, yesterday identified by A. L. Huband as the man whom he saw run across a field with a knife in his hand immediately after conductor L. H. Burleson had been fatally wounded by a knife thrust in the thigh during the brawl which followed ejection of H. A. Pugh, a drunken colored man from a Hull Street car, was today pointed out from the suspects by State Examiner of Automobiles Dewey C. Flaugher as the man whom he had seen strike at the conductor with his fist in a position to indicate that he held a knife, though he did not see the blade itself.

Mr. Flaugher was driving by at the time that Burleson was struck, and says that he saw Crosby near the man, and he struck with a stabbing motion of his hand just before Burleson cried out. He states that he did not see the knife in Crosby's hand, but the manner in which he struck would indicate that he held one.

On his way to the station with another man he described the man, who as he recalled it, had struck at Burleson. Upon seeing the men, Crosby's resemblance to the description was immediately discernible, and Flaugher, almost without hesitation designated him as the man he had seen.

WITH KEEN BLADED KNIFE

From the descriptions of various witnesses of the fight and those who were with Burleson immediately after the blow was struck, it was evident that the conductor did not realize that he had been struck as soon as the blow was landed.

According to the testimony of T. G. Worrel, who was in the automobile on the side of which Burleson leaped in his flight from the crowd, Worrel, feeling blood upon his hand, said: "Man, you are cut." whereupon Burleson, realizing his injury for the first time, put his hand to his side and cried, 'Oh my God."

Indications from this would seem to be that the knife was a very sharp one, almost of razor-like sharpness. The knife had to pass through the clothing as well and the wound was a slit about two inches long, extending down and a little forward, as though the blade had been a little curved at the end. Such knives as these are used in leather factories, keen, long, with a slightly curved blade. Crosby works in a leather factory.

CROSBY CLAIMS ALIBI.

Crosby seemed puzzled at the turn affairs had taken.

"They say I did it? Why I was at my sister's house, and I didn't get down there until the thing was over and the crowd was standing around."

Investigation proved that Annie Branch, sister of Crosby, at whose home the accused man was staying could not say definitely what time her husband and the other two, "Pat" Christian, who is a lame blacksmith and her brother, left the house. She knew that it was after 6:15 o'clock, but could not say exactly how much later it was. As nearly as it may be determined, the actual murder took place about 6:25, and the fight began about 6:20. The house of Crosby's sister is located on West Twenty-ninth street, which is between nine and ten squares from the scene of the murder.

So far as known Crosby has no police record. He was placed on the list of suspects because one of the men held and who was afterwards dismissed, stated that he had seen Crosby in the crowd immediately after the murder. Crosby states that he had just arrived at that time.

CROSBY HAS GOOD RECORD

He has a good record among his employers, both present and past. B. M. Nunnally, who employed him some years ago, said: "We never had any cause to complain of his honesty and I never knew him to be even drunk while in my employ." He is at present employed by the Virginia Leather Company and they speak of him in the same manner, saying that they are very much surprised that he should be accused of the crime. Crosby voluntarily surrendered Sunday night upon being informed by his sister that two policemen had been to her house asking for him.

The police, however, attached considerable importance to his arrest.

Following the statement of Captain of Detectives A. S. Wright, that police investigation and the arrests of suspects be continued. Willis Hockaday was brought to the Third Police Station this morning. He has been transferred to the city jail and is there awaiting the examination of the suspects, which has been set for June 22.

INQUEST POSTPONED

Coroner J. W. Broadnax and Com

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monwealth's Attorney Willis C. Pulliam, speaking in behalf of the police stated that they wished to postpone the formal inquest into the death of Burleson until June 23 at 10:30 A. M. After viewing the body the jury was adjourned to meet again on the date set.

Those who were impaneled for the jury are M. L. Blackburn, Joseph G. Tolker, J. M. Granger, W. F. Robinson J. P. Myers and W. E. Pitt[illegible]

Captain Wright Says Negro Suspected Is Well Known to Authorities.

That the man suspected of the killing of L. H. Burleson, conductor employed by the Virginia Railway and Power Company, who was stabbed to death at Twentieth and Hull streets Sunday afternoon, is known to police and detectives who have been assigned to the case are working on a definite line of inquiry that they have reasons to believe will shortly lead to his arrest was the statement of Captain of Detectives Alexander S. Wright last night. Burleson was fatally stabbed while attempting to escape from a band of colored people who were pursuing him after he had been forced to defend himself from the attacks of a disorderly colored man he had ejected from his trolley car.

Evidence developed by detectives through their examination of several colored people at the Third station who are known to have been in the vicinity of the murder when the attack was made on the conductor, caused police yesterday to confine their investigations into the killing to the apprehension of the man "known to them," Captain Wright said. Whether he had issued a warrant charging the man directly with the murder Captain Wright declined to say. He admitted the man lives in Swansboro, near where the crime was committed—that he was generally known as a "bad man" in that section and that he had caused police of South Richmond considerable trouble.

Coroner Broadnax said he had decided to postpone formal inquest into the killing of the conductor to allow police fully to investigate the case and produce all possible evidence.

(Richmond Times-Dispatch, June 12.)

CONDUCTOR SLAIN BY NEGRO CROWD

Richmond Street Car Man Stabbed to Death in Altercation With Drunken Passenger.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—H. L. Burleson, 25 years old and unmarried, of Williamsburg, Va., a conductor in the employ of the Virginia Railway and Power company, was fatally stabbed by a crowd of negroes in South Richmond late this afternoon, bleeding to death on the running board of an automobile in which he had sought safety.

Burleson's slayers made good their escape before the arrival of police, and so far as the authorities know, still are at large, although four negro suspects had been arrested up to a late hour tonight and are being detained in Third police station. They were subjected to a gruelling examination and are believed by police to be implicated in the killing, if one or more is not Burleson's actual slayer.

The trouble arose over a drunk and obstreperous negro passenger, who, upon being approached by the conductor and ordered to desist, became abusive and cursed the street car man. The latter sought to eject the unruly black when other blacks rallied to his aid. Their actions became so menacing the conductor jumped from his car and sought escape in an automobile which was proceeding alongside the trolley and whose driver, sensing the danger to the street car man signaled him to leap aboard.

The blacks followed, and dragging Burleson from the automobile inflicted wounds with knives that shortly after resulted in his death on the running board of the automobile. When an ambulance arrived in response to an emergency call Burleson was dead.

The murder took place in what is known as the black belt in South Richmond. The crime has caused much excitement and a considerable crowd of blacks immediately assembled, and temporarily at least frustrated attempts to apprehend the slayers of Burleson.

Virginia.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH RICHMOND.

It is a gratifying fact that the tragedy which took place Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Twentieth and Hull streets, South Richmond is being dealt with in a cool and cautious manner both by the white people, the colored people and the officers of the law as third party. All right-thinking citizens regret that the tragedy took place but was the result of poor judgment and an impulsive temperament of the mind on the part of the victim and on the part of others connected with the affair. So far as we have been able to find out after a careful investigation, H. L. Pugh, a "never do well" colored man was drunk, "gloriously drunk," during these happy prohibition times, when the whole country is legally "bone dry."

He admits this himself, for he does not even know what took place and he is willing to take the statements of his accusers as to what actually happened at the time. Those who know him say that he is a harmless chap at all times and he is usually regarded with derision and unconcern by those, who know him best. He was on his way home in this condition and he felt as though he was on a picnic and happiness reigned supreme. Street car conductor L. H. Burleson, who was practically a newcomer in these parts became irritated, and despite the fact that it is always a custom if not the rule of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company to have its conductors call an officer to take off an obstreperous passenger, he attempted to do the job himself.

A few blocks from where the trouble took place, an officer was stationed, to be exact, one is on duty constantly at Twelfth and Hull streets and he passed this point and at Twentieth and Hull streets ejected H. L. Pugh, admittedly drunk and after Pugh had gotten to the ground jumped off and struck the drunken passenger with an iron switch bar, knocking him senseless in the midst of a crowd of colored men, who gathered and many of whom were friends of Pugh. What followed has passed into history. When he saw the anger of the men, Burleson left his car and jumped on the running board of a two-seat Ford car, whose white occupants had offered him a refuge "Who cut him," will always be a question. With some white men, with racial prejudices, all colored men look alike and as a result Robert H. Crosby has been identified as the man, who cut Burleson after he reached the running board of the Ford car, although he was not in the crowd at the time and although his white employees give him an excellent record.

Evidently, the Police Department has its own views about the matter. Had that Department been entrusted with the task of performing its duty, the incident would long since have been closed. Pugh would have been serving his time for disorderly conduct and L. H. Burleson would still be performing his duties on the street cars of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company. The truth about the matter is that no one knows who cut Burleson. It is doubtful if he was called to life again that he knows for the wound was made at a time that he was excited and the testimony of the witnesses goes to show that he did not himself know that he had been cut, until his attention was called to it by the spurting blood.

It is also evident that the person, who cut him did not intend to kill him, for the wound was in the leg. But the blow was inadvertently delivered at a vital spot where an artery was severed and he bled to death. There is a lesson in all of this. Let colored people keep off the street-cars as much as possible and avoid racial friction. Times are critical now. The unthinking elements of both races are "keyed" to a high pitch. An impromptu battle would result in the killing of some white people and many colored ones. The lawless elements of both races would "run riot" and then arson and murder would follow in its wake with millions of dollars worth of property, endangered as a result of the unrestrained passions of a mob. Viewing the situation from a dispassionate stand-point, H. L. Pugh was drunk, harmlessly drunk and L. H. Burleson blundered, egregiously blundered and his life has been the forfeit. Selah.

COLORED FOLKS KILL EACH OTHER.

Arguments over trifling matters resulted in the shooting of one person and the stabbing to death of another yesterday evening. George Thomas, colored, was so severely cut with a knife as a result of an argument last evening at 6 o'clock that he died at St. Phillip's hospital last night at 9 o'clock.

Thomas Smith is charged with doing the cutting and according to the police blotter, claims that Thomas drew a revolver on him and that he cut him in self-defense. Argument over a ball game according to police reports resulted in the shooting of Willis Edmonds, colored, aged 14, 3009 Q. street who was wounded with a .32 calibre revolver. Clarence Hase, colored, aged 1[illegible] 910 North Thirtieth street is charged with doing the shooting.

Richard Carter, colored, is in St. Phillip's hospital today as a result of being shot in the abdomen and shoulder following an argument over a crap game. His condition is regarded as critical. Walter Curtis, colored, is also in the same hospital with a bullet found in his body, alleged to have been fired by Virginia Carter, colored after she is alleged to have shot Curtis' wife to death, following a quarrel at the home of the latter. Virginia Carter is the sister of Richard Carter, who was shot in argument over a crap game.

(News Leads, May 30, 1922.)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings – 1922.

WHITE MAN SHOT; NEGRO IS KILLED

Houston Post 7-3-22

Houston Post Special.

TEAGUE, Texas, July 2.—Grover Woodward, a young white man, was shot and probably fatally injured in the far eastern part of Freestone county late Saturday. Reports of the shooting were sent in to Oakwood and officers left at once for the scene.

In attempting to arrest Mose Taylor, negro, who was armed with a Winchester, the negro was killed by the officers.

A statement made by Woodward, in which he said that he realized he probably would die, said that he met Mose and Andy Taylor in the road, and some words were passed. That Woodward stopped by the side of the road to rest, and that the negroes, after going down the road some distance returned. More words passed and Andy Taylor raised up in the wagon with a pistol in his hands. According to the statement, Woodward raised his hands and the other negro, Mose Taylor, shot him with a pistol.

Sheriff H. M. Mayo and Chief Deputy H. J. Childs of Freestone county hurried to the scene of the trouble and have lodged Andy Taylor and another negro in the Fairfield jail.

DEATH SENTENCE IS IMPOSED ON NEGRO MURDERER

Slayer of West Columbia Plantation Owner To Be Hanged

Houston Post 10/1/22

Houston Post Special.

WEST COLUMBIA, Texas, Sept. 30. Nathan Lee, negro, charged with the murder of James Spurgeon, plantation owner, whose body was found by an aged negro servant attracted to the spot by the baying of hounds standing watch over the body of their master, was sentenced to death by a jury in criminal district court here Saturday after 30 minutes of deliberation.

Spurgeon's plantation is about six miles southwest of West Columbia. His body was found Sept. 7. Five negroes were arrested soon afterwards in a dragnet of sheriff's posse and hounds which swept over the county.

Lee confessed, exonerating all the other negroes. He said he killed Spurgeon for his money, which he afterwards hid. He offered to take officers to the place where he had deposited the money, saying that he alone knew the location. The officers refused, fearing mob violence.

The jury got the case about 8 p. m. Friday and although they reached in verdict in thirty minutes, they delivered their report to the court at 9 a. m. Saturday.

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Killings – 1922 Tennessee

HOT BLOOD KILLINGS PREDOMINATE RECORD

Sixty-Four Homicides During 1921, Table Shows.

SEX RELATIONS IN 25

Commercial Appeal

Summarized Statement, Prepared in Attempt to Remove Stigma of High Percentage, Completed by Lieut. Barnard.

Memphis Tenn.

1/2/22

Sixty-four lives snuffed out in a year is the Memphis homicide record for 1921, an average of 38 for each 100,000 of population.

This is half the average foisted on the city for 1920 by Dr. Frank L. Hoffman, insurance statistician, in the Spectator, a monthly publication. Hoffman's 1921 figures, it is presumed, will approximate those for 1920, which gave Memphis 63.4 killings for each 100,000 population.

There were 64 homicides in Memphis, but the insurance statistics, no doubt, will include in their figures deaths resulting from homicides born without the limits, in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, which have occurred during the year in Memphis hospitals. The local figure for 1920 was but 79, but, on the percentage given the city that year there were 103 deaths. Twenty-four homicides were unjustly assigned to Memphis.

This is not an effort to gloss over the record. It is black enough, far above the average. New York averages five or six per 100,000; Chicago and St. Louis, 12 per 100,000. The high negro population of southern cities also must be taken into consideration.

Lieut. Barnard's figures, as prepared for the homicide table to be presented to Mayor Paine, take in only the territory within the city limits. Detective Sergt. Jamison has assisted in preparing the table.

Negroes in Majority.

Victims are listed as follows: Male whites, 19; female whites, 6; male negroes, 29; female negroes, 9. The negro population of Memphis is about one-third the total.

Two persons nave been sentenced to die in the electric chair, Lewis Thompson, negro, and J. S. Moon, white. Thompson's sentence has been commuted by the supreme court; Moon's is on appeal to that body.

There have been 16 convictions. Seven slayers were sentenced to life imprisonment, one to the insane asylum and seven to serve penitentiary terms ranging from one to 24 years. The police department has made 50 arrests in connection with homicide investigations. Nine alleged murderers are at large, 14 indictments are pending. Criminal court juries have acquitted four accused persons, and the indictments against another four have been nolle prossed. The grand jury has ignored four cases.

Ten homicides are classed as unsolved. Each of these is open, however, and is kept in mind by Lieut. Barnard, chief of the homicide squad, detectives and uniform men.

"Memphis killings are hot blood killings," Chief Burney said yesterday. "Cold-blooded murders are rare."

The chief's statement is born out by the figures. Twenty-five homicides were ascribed to sex relations, both illegal and sanctioned by law. Hold-up killings, usually resulting from resistance, numbered 13. Arguments were responsible for nine killings, gambling for three, accident for one, and six persons were slain by police officers in resisting arrest. The cause of seven killings is unknown.

Summarized Record Made.

Following is a summarized tabulation of each homicide included in the record:

Jan. 15—Albert Stringer, negro, shot by robbers in front of his store. Solved. Eli Driver, negro, arrested and sentenced to serve 10 to 20 years in the penitentiary.

Jan. 29—James Travis, negro, shot by Dan O'Leary, white, at Jackson and Hill. Cause unknown. O'Leary arrested but exonerated by coroner's jury.

Feb. 9—C. B. Moorhead, white, shot through a window of his home at 820 Woodlawn, by an unknown assassin. Moorhead had fired at the intruder. Unsolved.

Feb. 16—W. H. Kordlander, white, shot by negro highwayman at Butler and Mulberry. Negro indicted by grand jury, but case was nolle prossed. The evidence against the negro was inconclusive, the police say.

Feb. 25—Frank Sears, white, tamale man, shot by Louis Thompson in alleged holdup in 600 block on North Second. Thompson had purchased a tamale and fired while Sears was getting change. He was convicted by a criminal court jury and sentenced to die in the electric chair, but the supreme court commuted sentence.

Feb. 28—J. N. Morrow, 70, white, strangled to death in his home at 160 North Second. Tourniquet had been twisted about his neck. Robbers charged with the crime. One man was arrested and indicted, but the case was nolle prossed. The evidence was inconclusive and there was a possibility that the case was one of suicide, according to the police.

March 3—John Brown, negro, shot by his wife in their home on South Second. The woman escaped.

March 9—Leonard Barber, negro, Columbus Street, shot by his wife in their home. Henrietta Barber indicted by grand jury, but case was nolle prossed.

March 10—Jim Bradford, negro, Walker Avenue, shot by his wife in their home. Fanny Bradford indicted by grand jury and sentenced to insane asylum.

March 25—Dave Walker, negro, Huling Avenue, shot by his wife in their home. Maggie Walker arrested. Case ignored by grand jury.

Sentenced to Penitentiary.

March 26—James Thomas, negro, shot by Tom "Cootie" May in robbery attempt on Patton Street south of Parkway. May sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

March 27—Herman Jones, negro, shot in dispute over dice game at Court and Orleans. Slayer escaped.

March 28—Unidentified negro shot by night watchman at 192 South Fourth Street while burglarizing a store. Will Eagle, the watchman, was exonerated by a coroner's jury.

April 6—Miss Eula Bass, a white woman, was shot and killed on Madison Avenue between Manassas and Orleans streets by H. L. Smith, her admirer, who had accosted her as she sat in an automobile in front of the cleaning establishment in which she was employed. Smith killed himself while incarcerated in the city jail, awaiting trial, having attempted suicide immediately after the murder.

April 7—Jack Atkins, white, shot by highwayman in robbery of Grill store at 1317 Latham Street. William Thede was arrested, convicted and sentenced to serve 21 years in the penitentiary. The other alleged highwayman escaped. Atkins, with several other men, was in the store when the bandits entered and was forced to hold up his hands. After the highwaymen left the store they fired from their automobile.

April 14—Willie Davis, negro, shot by William Carter in argument over woman. Carter sentenced to serve one to five years in the penitentiary.

April 18—Lula Matthews, negress, shot by negro man, who was exonerated by coroner's jury. He was shooting at a dog.

April 19—Andrew Jackson, negro, throat cut at 343 Beale Avenue by negro fellow employe. Murderer escaped.

April 19—Matthew Jones, negro, shot by another negro in dice game in rear of 600 block of Suzette Street. Jim Harbott's case pending.

April 21—Ozie Britton, "The Glad Kid," negro, boxcar thief, shot at rear of 159 McLemore Avenue by Detective Sergeant Miller. Britton was resisting arrest. Miller exonerated.

May 8—Eugene Polk, negro, Third Street and Jackson Avenue, shot by negro man, who was indicted and acquitted by trial jury.

May 9—Mrs. Mollie Land Jenkins, white, 351 Avery Street, shot by Otto (Specs) Jacobs, her lover, in her home. Jacobs, known as "the annoyed slayer," was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Negro Slain by Officers.

May 19—Charles Bolden, negro, killed by Patrolmen Phipps and Jones while resisting arrest. Bolden had a pistol pressed against a white man's head when the officers saw him and shot him. They were exonerated.

May 15—Benjamin Marble, negro, found with skull crushed at Wallace and Iowa streets. Unsolved.

May 25—Henry Field, negro, shot by Frankie Tate, his divorced wife, when he attempted to force his way into her home, on Union Avenue. Case dismissed in city court.

May 26—Francis Dunn, negress, Como Street, shot dead in her home by unknown assassin. Unsolved.

May 12—Susie Chandler, negress, East Carolina, skull crushed with shovel by unknown assassin. Unsolved.

June 1—Stella Powell, negress, Kin Street, shot by negress about her husband. Negress escaped.

June 17—W. A. Campbell and hi wife, Mrs. Marion Campbell, shot t death by Noble Davidson in thei home, 717 Court Avenue. Davidson, i is charged, got up from bed with rifle to look for burglars and fire when Campbell protested at the dis turbance. He was sentenced to lif imprisonment.

June 20—Henry Morris, negro, sho about theft of property. Odie Harri indicted and acquitted by trial jury.

June 20—Ernest Thomas, whit beaten to death with ax by negr beaten to death with an ax by negro see the negro's sister in their home on Essex Street. Eugenia Stokes and Henry Bill indicted but acquitted by trial jury.

June 20—George Gilmore, city fireman, shot in front of 72 West Carolina by William Truitt following alleged insult to women employes of a factory. Truitt took a pistol from a policeman in a lunch room. He was sentenced to serve two to 10 years in the penitentiary.

July 4—John Rochelle, negro, stabbed by Augustus Warren in rear of 300 block of South Second Street. Warren sentenced to 24 years in penitentiary.

July 5—Willie Canon, negro, shot by negro man about his wife in 100 block of West Jackson Mound Avenue. Solved. No arrests.

July 5—Aaron Rogers, negro, shot by negro man on Cambridge Street about a debt. Solved. No arrests.

Mistaken Identity Blamed.

July 16—Mary Wesley, negress, shot by negro woman, Cornelia Hicks, when mistaken for her sister, who had married Hicks' woman's former husband. Hicks woman acquitted.

July 27—Mrs. Amelia Ellis, white, shot by Nick Malouf, her lover, in her home at 257 Calhoun Avenue. Malouf acquitted by trial jury. He gave six ounces of blood at hospital in effort to save woman's life.

July 16—George Reiche, 35, white, shot by highwaymen at Linden and Cleveland streets. Unsolved. No arrests.

August 10—Polk A. Carraway, patrolman, and H. L. Gamble, special officer, murdered by T. T. (Red) Harris, Orville and Jesse Jones and Edwin von Steinkirch. The bandits in an attempt to obtain the $8,000 payroll of the Ford Motor Company, poured a volley of shots into the payroll automobile, which had drawn up in front of the plant at Union Avenue and Southern Railway. Quick police work resulted in the arrest of all the murderers within 24 hours. An ironclad case was worked up and each of the bandits was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment after one of the longest trials in history.

August 18—Belle Baker, negress, shot by Henry Simmons in an argument about wife. Simmons indicted, case pending.

August 24—Mrs. J. S. Moon, white, shot by her husband during automobile ride. Family troubles were the cause. Moon was arrested and an excellently prepared case resulted in conviction and the death penalty. The case is on appeal. Moon declared his wife killed herself. He leaped from the automobile containing the body on the Harahan Bridge and escaped death in the river by a miracle.

September 1—Police Sergeant J. L. Bell brutally slain by prisoner while resisting arrest. John C. (Tobe) Bauman, Arthur Keitel, J. W. Sneddon and James Peebles indicted and cases pending. They were arrested three weeks later.

September 8—Myrtle Anderson, negress, stabbed by her husband at Williams and Porter streets. He escaped.

October 1—Charlie Moore, negro, stabbed with scissors by negro woman in argument. Nettie Porter awaiting trial.

October 3—Sam Shaw, negro, Rembert and Peabody, struck with blunt instrument by negro in argument about his wife. Joe Clark indicted, case pending.

Shot By Divorced Wife.

October 9—Lee Martinelli, 48, white, shot by his divorced wife, Diamond Martinelli, in their home, 1137 Overton Park Avenue, where he had a room in order to be near their children. Grand jury ignored the case. Mrs. Martinelli had been beaten.

Oct. 15—N. F. McKee, 35, white, shot by highwaymen in his store at Fourth and Greenlaw. Unsolved. No arrests.

Nov. 3—Police Officer P. T. Fleet shot by Bob White, negro, who was resisting arrest for the murder of Ann McDell, his sweetheart. White was killed by Fleet and fellow officers.

Nov. 5—Guy Hill, negro, shot in his home on Keel Street by Hattie Watkins, negress. Woman sentenced to serve 10 to 20 years.

Nov. 14—Meyer Safferston, white, 556 South Main Street, slain with railroad bolt by unknown negro assassin. Probably attempted robebry. Negro escaped.

Nov. 14—Lenora Postelle, negress, shot by her husband, Dave Postelle, in Grand Central station. Negro indicted, case pending.

Nov. 18—F. Jefferson, negro, shot by negro in pool room fight at Orleans and Beal. Murderer escaped.

Nov. 25—Albert Jones, negro, shot in Fishers' Alley by negro man. Solved. No arrests.

Nov. 26—Herbert Bingham, white, shot in front of 328 North Second Street by his sweetheart, Bessie Lee Sisk. Woman indicted by grand jury and case pending.

Nov. 27—Eli Walker, negro, shot by negro man in dice game at Mississippi and Georgia. Lawrence Warren indicted.

Dec. 12—Napoleon Buford, negro, shot by negro man in fight on Rayburn Street. Solved. No arrests.

Dec. 15—Silvia Garavelli, white, 839 Lane Avenue, shot by brother in store during fight over money matters. Charles Garavelli exonerated by coroner's jury.

Dec. 19—N. N. (Peg) Harris, white, shot by his sweetheart in their home on Avery Street in drunken fight. Mildred Kincaid held for grand jury.

Dec. 10—Julius Flach, white, jeweler, found dying of shot wound in mouth of alley on Second Street near Mill Avenue. Probably holdup. Unsolved. No arrests.

Dec. 31—John O'Connor, white, found dying in front of store, 382 South Second Street, probably shot by negro highwayman. Unsolved.

MANACLED PRISONER IS SHOT TO DEATH

A. W. Wynn, Railroad Agent, Charged With Murder.

CLAIMS NEGRO RESISTED

Commercial Appeal

Both Hands of Dead Man Securely Handcuffed, However, When Police Reached Scene—Witnesses Declare No Struggle Preceded the Shooting.

Memphis Tenn.

2/19/22

Henry Buchanan, negro, 35 years old, was shot and instantly killed at 3:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Belt Line tracks near 725 South Fifth Street, by A. W. Wynn, 26 years old, special agent for the Union Railway. Wynn is held at police headquarters a charge of murder.

The negro, the police charge, was handcuffed when the shot was fired. Both hands were locked in the cuffs when Emergency Policemen Emberton and Vaughn arrived a few minutes after the shooting. Before the manacles could be removed from the body at the negro undertaking establishment, where it was taken, the officers were forced to secure the keys, which were in Wynn's possession.

Buchanan, according to an affidavit made to Lieut. Dave Jamison of the homicide squad by Wynn, had been throwing coal from a freight car near

the scene. When the train started in motion the negro jumped off and began picking up the coal, throwing it into a bucket.

Claims Negro "Resisted."

Wynn says he told the negro he was under arrest and snapped a handcuff on his left hand. The negro resisted, twining his arms around the agent's body and tearing a belt from his overcoat, according to the affidavit. Wynn declares he managed to free himself and drew his pistol, whereupon the negro declared that only one man would "go up yonder," and renewed the struggle. The agent fired, the bullet penetrating the negro's forehead.

Wynn told the police that the other handcuff must have been snapped on the negro's right wrist by negroes living in the neighborhood. When he left only one handcuff was locked, he declares.

R. D. Younger, foreman of switch engines for the Rock Island Railroad, told Capt. Lee last night that he saw Wynn push the negro, firing as Buchanan staggered. Other witnesses saw nothing of the struggle Wynn said preceded the shooting, looking up only when they heard the shot fired. C. F. Doler, white, 354 Georgia, and Luther Daniel, negro, South Wellington Street, were among those who heard the shot fired, and saw Buchanan fall.

Wynn, who lives at 646 Leath Street, reported the shooting to Chief Special Agent Smith at Union Station. Smith took him to headquarters, where he was locked up after a discussion of the case.

WHITE MAN AND NEGRO DIE FROM DUEL HURTS

Commercial Appeal

Edgar Weems Killed and Negro Succumbs to Wounds.

Memphis Tenn 8-1-22

STANTON, Tenn., July 31.—News has just reached Stanton of a double killing which took place near Dancyville Saturday night, in which Edgar Weems, aged about 33, a white man, was killed by Tecumseh Douglas, colored, who died this morning of wounds inflicted by Weems.

The cause of the trouble is not yet known, but it is reported to have been the result of a difficulty at or near a negro picnic, and few if any other white men were present.

Weems was farm manager for W. B. Douglas in vicinity of Dancyville, and has relatives in Burbank, Cal., though he made Brownsville his home up till several years ago, when he came to work with Mr. Douglas.

His body was carried to Brownsville yesterday, where it is understood it will be buried.

Killings - 1922

Louisiana

NEGRO KILLS J. L. CAVITT

Communistic Appeal

Sondheimer Marshal's Death Is Quick-ly Avenged.

Memphis Item 3/22/22

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 21.—J. L. Cavitt, town marshal of Sondheimer, East Carroll Parish, La., and a deputy sheriff of that parish, was shot and killed this morning at 3 o'clock by a negro, Pascal Plunkett, the later being shot in the head later in the day by Deputy Sheriffs S. B. and G. B. Pettis of Madison Parish, as he was trying to escape, according to Louisiana officials.

Cavitt had been awakened and called from his home to quell a negro row and shooting scrape in which Plunkett was said to be the agressor. As he was responding to the call, a negro with Plunkett told the latter "that's the marshal coming for you," whereupon Plunkett slipped up behind the officer and shot him through the head. Cavitt fell to the ground and the negro fired four bullets into his prostrate body. Plunkett started south and Sheriff A. J. Sevier of Madison Parish, was notified.

Accompanied by two deputies Sheriff Sevier went to the East Carroll Parish line and then to Omega. Shortly after daybreak his deputies went to a big lumber camp near Sondheimer and saw the negro running through a corn field. They were armed with shotguns and fired at him, striking him in the head. He was then taken to Lake Providence, the parish site, and is not expected to live. Cavitt is survived by his wife and two children.

NEGRESS GETS LIFE FOR PLANTER'S DEATH

Montgomery Advertiser

11-19—Associated Press Wire

TALLULAH, LA., Nov. 18.—Jeanette Davis, a negro woman, was sentenced today to life imprisonment by Judge F. X. Ransdell in circuit court for the killing of E. J. Thompson, a rice planter of Mounds, La., formerly of Toledo, O., who was shot to death in his home on the night of November 8.

The trial had been set for next Monday, but owing to tense feeling over the crime and urgent requests from citizens that it be speeded, Judge Ransdell heard the case today and accepted the woman's plea of guilty.

M. J. Denison, a planter of near Rhorer, Ark., and Colem. n Watkins, a negro preacher, who pleaded guilty of attempting to assist the woman in fleeing to Arkansas after the killing, were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Davis woman had been a servant in the Thompson home for eight years.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings – 1922

AWAIT JURY VERDICT IN JOE MURPHY TRIAL

Commercial Appeal

Charged With Killing Negro Bootlegger Aid.

Memphis Tenn. 3/8/22

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., March 7.—The circuit court room was packed to its capacity here today when the state placed on trial Joe Murphy, charged with the murder of Virgil Pryor, a negro boy who had worked with the Murphy family in the southern part of this county. Joe Murphy was indicted by the grand jury along with Warren Murphy and Jim Cash upon the murder charge, and a severance was granted by Judge Roane.

The case against them is circumstantial, and the state has shown as the motive for the crime the fact that the negro had been the assistant of the trio under indictment in the whisky business, and had helped them at the still and that they feared the negro would divulge their law violations.

The state showed that the last time the negro was seen alive was the day the trio took him in their open Ford car and headed towards Tallahatchie River. Shots were heard from the direction the car went, and one witness testified that cries and prayers of the dying negro were heard some distance.

The body was discovered in the river and was mutilated, both hands cut off and pierced by shots. The defense undertook to prove an alibi for the defendant, and introduced several witnesses to fix the date of the killing and to show that the defendant was not at the scene of the crime. This afternoon has been taken up in argument by attorneys, District Attorney Knox closing for the state. The jury now has the case, and a verdict is awaited with interest.

NEGRO CLERK KILLED.

Shooting at Hattiesburg Occurs In Postoffice Building.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 3/23/22

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 22.—Emanuel Adams, negro postal employe, was shot and killed this morning about 5 o'clock by Jim McInnis, white, a clerk in the postoffice, the shooting occurring in the basement of the federal building here and four or five shots fired, taking effect in the negro's body.

Attorney Cutran Sullivan, who is to represent Innis, stated that the shooting, according to his client, was the result of insulting remarks and threats directed against him by the negro. He stated that his client felt his life was in danger as a result of the insults and threats.

AVENGED INSULT.

Jim McInnis Shot Negro Who Made Remark About Wife.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 3/23/22

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 24.—Alleged insulting and derogatory remarks made about Mrs. Jim McInnis in his hearing by Emmanuel Adams, negro postal employe who was shot and killed here yesterday by Mr. McInnis, was the reason given by Mr. McInnis for the shooting was the statement made in a newspaper man this noon by Cecil McLeod, railway mail clerk, on his return to this city. It is stated that Mr. McLeod was an eye-witness to the shooting.

Mr. McLeod was examined on his return first by Postal Inspector Holgrove, and told how the shooting occurred. Both he and the negro were in the basement, said Mr. McLeod, when Mr. McInnis came down. He paid no attention until he suddenly saw the shooting begin.

The negro fell forward on his face on the floor and McInnis immediately left the room, Mr. McLeod said he went forward to see whether or not the negro was dead. When he saw he was dead, he followed Mr. McInnis and asked him why he had killed him.

"He made derogatory remarks about my wife, and I heard him," Mr. McLeod said was the reply. This conversation took place, he stated, before anyone had spoken to Mr. McInnis, and immediately following the shooting.

OLD NEGRO KILLED.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 3/11/22

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., April 12.—Steve Gully, an old negro aged [illegible] was shot and killed near [illegible] in Leake County, by Ed McCraw, a young white man living in the same community. The killing occurred over a cow which another negro had bought from Mr. McCraw's sister. The negro had died on Steve Gully's plantation. Mr. McCraw's efforts to get Gully to pay for the cow had been futile. After shooting the negro McCraw drove away in his Ford and has not been apprehended up to this time.

SLAIN NEGRO IDENTIFIED.

Was Killed In Encounter With Ike Long—Came From Meridian.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 3/11/22

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 10.—The negro who was killed by F. I. Long following a desperate fight between the two late Wednesday, when the white man bested the negro, taking the black's repeating rifle from him and firing the fatal shot with it, has been identified as James Hill, who lived in Meridian. The killing took place about four miles northwest of Meridian in a swamp on Long's plantation, when the negro is alleged to have attempted an assault on Mr Long without the slightest provocation.

PLANTER KILLS NEGRO.

Was Attacked By Two With Rifles Near Itta Bena, One Escaping.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 6/5/22

ITTA BENA, Miss., June 5.—Sam Jefferson, negro, was shot and killed by D. O. Alexander of this place at Berclair, four miles west of here, this morning.

The negro and his father, armed with Winchester rifles, attacked Mr. Alexander, firing twice, neither shot taking effect. Mr. Alexander returned the fire, firing once, killing the son. His gun then jammed and while he was trying to fire again the other negro beat a hasty retreat.

Deputy Sheriffs Crippe and Clark and Special Agent Parkworth of Greenwood left immediately for the scene, but, according to latest reports, no trace of the elder Jefferson has been found. He was well armed and is considered a good shot, and a fight is expected when he is located.

The trouble is thought to have arisen over crops, and it is said that Jefferson was looking for Mr. Alexander yesterday, armed, with the intention of killing him if possible. Mr. Alexander owns a large plantation at Berclair, part of which the negroes had rented.

Mississippi.

WARNED AWAY FROM "SWIMMIN' HOLE," LAD IS KILLED ON RETURN.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 7-24-22

BASSFIELD, Miss., July 23.—Threatened with death if he was again "caught" at the "old swimmin' hole," Jessie Creel, 14-year-old lad of near here, ventured back and the dire warning of two negro boys with whom he had quarreled was fulfilled.

Recently young Creel and the negroes had a difficulty over some trivial matter. He was ordered to stay away from the swimming hole under threat of death. Yesterday he returned. The negroes were there and attacked him with the limb of a tree.

He was taken home, seriously hurt, and died within a short time after reaching there.

Sheriff Dale passed through here today with two negro boys accused of the crime. It is thought he was taking them to Hattiesburg for safekeeping.

NEGRO OUTLAW KILLED.

Body Found Near Still Shot In Back.

12-7-22 Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

WAYNESBORO, Miss., Dec. 6.—The body of a negro outlaw, known as Will Esquire, was found in the woods near Eucutta by a Mr. Brownlee, a rifle ball having passed through his body from the back. A few feet from the body a "moon shine" still was found.

It is alleged this negro has been in that part of the county for more than a year, living principally in the woods and peddling whisky, and on one night last week a box supper was held in the neighborhood and quite a number of young men, it is alleged, became intoxicated. It is thought this fact brought about the killing as several efforts had been made by officers to capture the negro without result.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings- 1922. Missouri.

ST. LOUIS IN LEAD WITH 426 MURDERS

Judge Gemmill Presents Year's Crime Statistics to American Bar Association.

NEW YORK FAR DOWN LIST

Los Angeles, in a Seven-Year Survey, Stands First as a Crime Centre.

New York Times 6/4/22

St. Louis led the country in murders and homicides last year and had more than ten criminal crimes for every one in New York, according to statistics gathered by Judge William N. Gemmill of Chicago and furnished to the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association.

The statistics collected by Judge Gemmill are the most reliable in existence, according to Chairman William B. Swaney of the committee, who said that the lack of good crime statistics was one of the serious drawbacks to the study of crime conditions in this country.

While the record of St. Louis last year was the worst, Los Angeles stands preeminent as a centre of crime on a seven-year survey.

The criminals stay away from Delaware because of the whipping-post, Judge Gemmill finds. More than 1,600 criminals were lashed in England last year, a practice which he heartily commends.

St. Louis had 426 murders in 1921, or fifty-three for each 100,000 inhabitants, Judge Gemmill reports. New York has one of the lowest scores among the big cities.

"New York," said Judge Gemmill, "which people think is a very wicked city, is high up on the honor roll, so far as murder is concerned, St. Paul alone having fewer arrests for murders, while Chicago ranks third, Cincinnati fourth, Buffalo fifth and New Orleans sixth.

New York Good by Comparison.

"By comparison, Los Angeles has three times as many murders in proportion to the population as New York and two and a half times as many as Chicago. Washington has three times as many as New York and twice as many as Chicago. Detroit, which likes to be called a model city, has over twice as many as New York and nearly double the number in Chicago, while St. Louis reports 389 arrests for murder and 36 for manslaughter in 1921.

"What is true as to murder is partly true as to other major crimes. If the balance of the year 1922 equals January and February of this year, Los Angeles will lead all other cities in the number of burglaries and housebreakings. She is not even closely followed by any other large city. Chicago comes next on the roll of dishonor, followed closely by Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston, St. Paul, Cleveland, New York, New Orleans, Denver, Cincinnati and Louisville in the order named.

"In arrests for intoxication Boston far outstrips all cities. But Chicago, with either a sense or pride or humiliation, refuses to list her cases.

"In contrast with these figures I have collected the latest statistics from Canada and England and Wales concerning the same crimes. About 600,000 people are arrested in England and Wales annually. The population there is about twelve times that of Chicago and seven times that of New York. For every arrest for murder in England and Wales in 1920, Chicago had eight and a half, New York six and three-quarters and St. Louis too many to count.

Finds Law Enforcement Vital.

"The American Bar Association is doing a fine service in trying to discover the causes of crime. I predict, however, that it will conclude that the one great cause is the lack of law enforcement. Laws are the product of civilized society. They are made to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. When they fail in doing either one of these two things, they fail society and society degenerates into savagery. Wherever you find a lax enforcement of law you find crime. Public officials can never have an alibi. Success in enforcing the law can be their only password. Excuses won't go.

"The only reason why there is less crime in England than here is because there the law is supreme and whatever is needed to make it respected is done. It was for this reason that the penalty of flogging has been kept upon their statute books for a thousand years, and this last year over 1,600 criminals were flogged by order of Court.

"The penalty applies to wife beaters, professional crooks, pickpockets, hold-up men and some burglars. Nothing is so much feared as fifty strokes upon the bare back with the birch rod. These professional criminals have fled and come to our shores.

Praises Delaware's Example.

"We have only one State that they have shunned and that is Delaware, where they receive the same lashes as they do in London—and why should we be squeamish about it? There are at least 500 professional criminals in Chicago. The police know them all, but in our desire never to punish the innocent we have leaned too far backward and these crooks have terrorized our cities, driven us from the streets in fear, murdered and robbed our loved ones. Is it not better that we should inflict stripes upon their bare backs (the only thing they fear) than that the law will be defied and our homes invaded?

"Whatever is necessary to make these crooks understand that this is a Government of law and order, that we must do. Ninety-nine per cent. of our people are honest and law-abiding. They must not be ruled or intimidated by the other 1 per cent.

"Crime is not generally profitable to the criminal, and when he is made to realize that punishment is swift and certain and drastic, he will look for other fields in which to exercise his talents."

Judge Gemmill found that there was no crime wave at present, but that crime had reached its peak in 1920 and had been on the decline. He denied that the war was responsible in the sense that it hardened the characters of young men who had been of good life previously, but found that the jail delivery of criminals to let them fight or do war work was one of the potent causes.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings—1922

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA EVR. LEDGER
SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

Negro Slain; Police Hold Brother

While arguing with his brother, police say, James White, a Negro, of 823 North Eleventh street, was shot and fatally injured last night shortly after 9 o'clock. Police arrested Isaac White, the brother, charged with firing the shot. James was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital, where he died at 7:30 o'clock this morning with a bullet wound in his stomach. The shooting took place in James' home.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 15

Killings – 1922

Georgia

Two Held For Slaying When Traced By Dogs

ELLIJAY, Ga., Feb. 13.—Following the murder and robbery of Fayette Roberts, negro, near Ellijay the night of Feb. 2, Sheriff Milton sent to Chattanooga for bloodhounds and they arrived here shortly after the murder and tracked some one from the scene of the murder to the residence of Alex Goble in Ellijay and went to the bed, where his twin boys usually sleep.

They are young men about 18 and were absent at the time in town but returned soon and were held for trial without bail.

NEGRO IS SHOT BY WHITE MAN

Commerce, Ga., February 12.—(Special.)—A negro boy by the name of Williams was shot and killed late Saturday night on the street here, and John Dill, a white man, is being held on a charge of shooting the negro. It is alleged that Dill approached a negro woman on the street, and when Williams told the negro woman to come home with him he was shot by Dill. It was said that Dill had been drinking. He was lodged in the Jefferson jail.

Five Negroes in Dooly Granted New Trials

The Georgia Supreme Court Monday granted new trials to Lee Adams, Causey Chapman, lawyer West Buddy Wall and Cross Lewis, negroes, jointly charged with the murder of Robert Davis, at Byromville, Dooly County, on May 17, 1921. Errors in instructions of the trial court were given as grounds.

The negroes are alleged to have been implicated in a general outbreak resulting from an attempt to collect a $1.75 fi. fa. from Fate Chapman, another negro. Nineteen negroes were indicted and the five who appealed to the Supreme Court were given life sentences.

TWO NEGROES SHOT; ONE IS BADLY INJURED

Roy Carter, negro, of 295 Terry street, was shot in the abdomen and dangerously wounded late Sunday night by an unidentified white man near the corner of Washington and Clark streets. He was taken to the Grady hospital, where his condition is said to be critical.

He says that he was walking along the street when the man pulled a pistol and shot him without provocation. Officers are attempting to locate his assailant.

Luther Metz, a negro, of 129 Magnolia avenue, was shot near his residence while walking along the street. He states that three negroes passed by at the time and that one fired at him, the bullet penetrating his leg. His condition is not esrious.

Leonard Wesbrook, of 278 Chestnut street, was fatally injured Sunday afternoon, when the cut-down car which he was driving overturned near his residence. He was taken to the [illegible] where he died late Sunday night.

Negro Slain by Wife; Self-Defense Claimed

DUBLIN, Ga., [illegible] Robert Chapman, a negro, told his wife Sunday night she intended to kill her before day. Having threatened, and nearly carried out his purpose, once before, his wife, Fleeta Chapman, watched him during the night, and when he started to get his shotgun she beat him to it and fired first. The load skinned one thigh and landed in his neck just under the chin, causing death.

Fleeta was arrested later and stated that was the way it happened. There were no eyewitnesses. The negroes lived several miles from Dublin on a farm.

A LADY in Texas is fearful, beaten by four other ladies. The four that did the flogging, using straps with metal bars fastened to the ends, stern moralists, describe themselves as a committee from the "ladies of the invisible eye."

That's a name to make the Ku-Klux Klan itself sit up and shiver. Every lady has an "invisible eye." Every one can see perfectly out of the corner of her eye without turning her head. Have you noticed that? A few of them can see backward. And some can see what is not.

English Judge Disdains Ku Klux Klan

London, Sept. 12 (Preston News Service)—Johnny Bull jurist does not take kindly to popular American institutions which was brought out when a miner evoked wrath of the Ku Klux Klan and the unwritten law upon an enemy. Resort to two American institutions—the unwritten law and the Ku Klux Klan—only caused Herbert Brooks a Cornwall miner, who had been in America for the past three years, to get into serious trouble

It is said that Brooks, when he reached his home in Saint Austell, recently found that his wife had taken up with another man Brooks sought out his rival, it is claimed, and threatened to shoot him. When prevented from doing so he wrote him a letter in which evoked the wrath of the Ku Klux Klan.

The court before which Brooks was brought informed him that neither the Unwritten Law nor the Ku Klux Klan is recoguized in England and imposed a heavy fine on Brooks.

Ku Klux Klan Will Admit Negroes According to Story

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
AUGUST 26, 1922

The Washington Times of last Wednesday printed the following story from Atlanta, alleged to have been written by Mildred Morris for hte Cosmopolitan News Service, and reprinte din the Atlanta Journal of Sunday:

"Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15.—Predictions that the flaming cross of the Ku Klux Klan soon will be borne aloft by white-robed bands of negro knights and new rituals will be established to permit the entrance of Jews into lower orders of the invisible empire were made her etoday in authoritative quarters following significant declarations by Edward Young Clarke, imperial wizard pro tem, and successor to William Joseph Simmons as acknowledged generalissimo of the organization, in an exclusive interview with the Cosmopolitan News Service.

"Marcus Garvey Originator.

"Clarke, granting the first interview since he assumed active charge of the klan, made his public statement regarding the conference held between him and Marcus Garvey, negro chieftain, who plans the first negro empire, with himself king, as he rules a nation-wide organization of his race from a purple throne in the Harlem black belt of New York.

"'The negro question has ceased to be,' said Clarke, summing up the results of the conference.

"On the subject of the Jew, the new ruler of the invisible empire sounded a strangely friendly note. Through him the white-robed followers of the flaming cross extended the hand of fellowship to the children of Israel, figuratively speaking.

"Clarke, only in title acting head, reigns as supreme ruler of the klan. He, himself, is authority for the statement that Imperial Wizard William Joseph Simmons has retired 'permanently from active management' of the organization.

"He is said to have summoned Garvey to Atlanta. What passed between the chieftain of the white-robed band that has sounded the clarion call to members of the white race the world over to unite for self-preservation, and the negro 'king' would make an interesting story, it is said.

"Although many followers of Garvey have raised loud protest against the amiable attitude assumed by the prospective ruler of the first negro empire toward the Ku Kluxers, an 'alliance' entirely satisfactory to Garvey was formed between him and the klan's chief guardian of the white race, according to those who now say that negroes may be admitted into lower orders of the organization.

"Whatever the outcome of the conference may be, Garvey went away 'fully convinced that it would profit him to be friendly to the klan,' it is said.

Not Inimical to Negro.

"The first attack on the Ku Klux Klan was made to the effect that we had been organized to annihilate the negro, and in New York the negroes became terribly excited and the negro press of the country wired the president and senators and congressmen begging to be saved from annihilation by the modern Ku Klux Klan,' said Clarke in his interview with the Cosmopolitan News service.

"'At the present time, after a reign of months, you seldom hear it stated that the Ku Klux Klan has organized for the purpose of annihilating the negro.

"'In fact, the negro question has ceased to be, since I held a two hours' conference with the head of the negro association—Marcus Garvey, whom I greeted cordially. I discussed with him the problems of the two races in America, and after this interview, Marcus goes back to Madison Square Garden in New York and tells his followers, while some hissed and others cheered, that they must not fight the Ku Klux Klan.'

"The Jew," said Clarke, "has been stirred to 'some extent' against the klan because it does not admit him to membership.

"According to the klan's standard, the Jew cannot be a 100 per cent American,' the ruler of the invisible empire explained, "because he does not believe in Christ, and is 'not of the Caucassian race.' The Jew belongs to the 'Hebraic race,' said Clarke.

"'But the real reason we have not admitted the Jew is because we wante dto play the game squarely with him,' he continued, 'I have some very warm Jew friends in Georgia, and, after explaining the situation to them frankly and candidly, they have all cheerfully agreed that they had been misinformed about the klan and its attitude toward the Jew and stated that they could not possibly have any objection to the klan.'

"'We would have done the Jew an injustice if we had appealed to his enthusiasm for the flag and America and gotten his $10 and then brought him into the klevern of the klan and marched him around from station to station and at every station he passed have it driven into his soul that this is a Christian civilization in which we live—that all of the light and glory and liberty and justice and greatness of the present civilization is with us because Christ lived and is the result of His teachings, and then when he passed another station have it told him that Jesus Christ is the klansman's criterion of character when his own church scorns and his own people scorn Jesus of Nazareth.'

"'After this experience the first night and the second night he would soon cease attending meetings of the plan, and we would have taken his $10. And so it would be an unfair game.'

"'We are not fighting the Jew, but we are trying to get the Gentile to take on some of the traits of the Jew.'

"'The Jew is clannish and the racial integrity which the Jewish race has within its soul has kept the Jewish race intact world-wide.'

"'The reverse of this situation on the part of the Caucassian race is causing the Caucassian race to disintegrate and lose its identity is the world unless some organization if's its head and binds together the great Caucassian race and make it realize that it must become clannish.'"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

ANTI-KLAN ORDINANCE MEETS WITH DEFEAT

Montgomery Advertiser 9-15-22

(Associated Press)

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Sept. 15.—A proposed city ordinance to prevent masked or Ku Klux Klan parades within the city was defeated here today in a special election by a majority of 342. The vote was 1,185 against the proposed ordinance and 843 for.

LADY WHIPPERS SEEK KLAN AFFILIATIONS

Commercial Appeal

"Ladies of the Invisible Eye" Start Operations.

9-14-22

FLOG ELDERLY WOMAN

Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, High in Klan Councils, Credited With Organizing Sisters Who Specialize in Wielding "The Cat."

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, high in the councils of the Ku Klux Klan, played an important part in the organization of "The Ladies of The Invisible Eye," who commenced operations in Fort Worth, Texas, last night by severely beating Mrs. I. H. Tatum, an elderly woman.

Although Mrs. Tyler, who recently married a motion picture man here, declined to make a statement today, the information was drawn from H. W. Evans, Imperial Kligraph of the Klan, that several women's auxiliaries have recently been formed in Texas and Oklahoma, and that Mrs. Tyler has handled a mass of correspondence with the state organizations.

"These women's organizations," said Evans, "Were found along principles identical with those of the klan, but none of the organizations has yet been officially recognized by our Empire. The Imperial Kloncilium, when it meets in Atlanta in November will take steps to receive the women fraternities into the klan as auxiliaries."

Asked what part Mrs. Tyler took in forming the organizations, Evans said, "She has been interested for many months in getting the women together. She thought the southwestern states would be best to start in and her idea was to speak to othe sections later. She has corresponde frequently with Texas and Oklahom women recently."

NATIONAL KU KLUX ORDER RESTRAINED

Atlanta Constitution 10/1/22

Incorporation of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., was temporarily restrained Saturday by an order signed by Judge Shepard Bryan, of the Fulton superior court, on petition of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The plaintiff alleged that the new organization was trying to capitalize the similarity between the names of the two organizations. A hearing on October 7 will finally determine the controversy.

W. S. Coburn, M. B. Owen, J. P. Owen, A. E. Wilson, L. D. Wade and Phil Hayes are named as defendants in the petition.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEFEAT

9/21/22

Atlanta Independent

There are divers reasons assigned for Governor Hardwick's defeat in the Democratic primary last week. But The Independent is of the opinion that the conclusion of the whole matter is summed up in the temperament of the people, and we mean the temporary temperament of the people, and this temperament expressed a deep-seated unrest of the people.

We cannot accept the Governor's defeat as a repudiation of Thomas W. Hardwick as a Democrat, for the reason for the past twenty-five years he has been the standard of bourbon democracy in our state. He has been orthodox in all that the Democratic Party means, and has been the yardstick by which others have been measured. He has been loyal to every principle and policy of his party; whether his party was right or wrong, he has been for its principles and policies. He is the leader of Negro disfranchisement in our state and has been the most outstanding character in our state for white supremacy at any cost, though he has never stood for or advocated lawlessness, mob violence or demagogy. When Tom Watson was preaching political equality to the Negroes and arraying race against race in order to pomote his own political ends, and when Hoke Smith was President of the Board of Education of our city and standing for equal rights for all the people, Tom Hardwick was laying the foundation and building thereon to disfanchise us and to establish white supremacy and race superiority by law.

So we cannot reach the conclusion, unless the Democratic Party has been converted to ways of reason and righteousness, that his defeat was a repudiation of Hardwick and his policies. He has always been a man with convictions and the moral courage to speak them; it mattered not whether the President of the United States, Tom Watson or anybody else differed with our Governor, he has always had the manhood to give utterance to his convictions and stand out in the open and refuse the collar of any man.

And this brings us more forcibly to the conclusion that it was the temporary and momentary temperament of the people; that not only the country, but the world, is in a state of unrest and the people do not know what they want. The people of this country, in common with the people of the world, and we mean the masses to which the demagogue can appeal, are not capable of self-government.

We are loath to believe that the people of Georgia stand for Ku Kluxism, mob violence and lawlessness in any form. We are loath to believe that the people of Georgia stand for industrial chaos, social disorder and economic famine. We do not believe that our people stand behind the labor unions in their refusal to work themselves or permit anybody else to work. We do not believe that the common people understand the income tax idea as propagated by the Governor. Neither do we believe that the tax equalization opponents understood the statesmanship embodied in the Governor's contention that it was was wrong to repeal the equalization law without providing some other means of taxation; that egg-shell appropriations without resources with which to pay them, was financial demagogy propagated by demagogues to deceive the people and advance their own personal ends. Neither do we believe that the Governor was defeated through the influence of Senator Watson. While he may have contributed in a minor way, we do not believe that he cut much figure, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the intelligence, wealth and respectability of our commonwealth would stand for a demagogue like Senator Watson, whose one platform is obstruction and destruction; who proposed no remedy for the evils of which he complains; who is merely an agitator and never agrees with any man unless that man was his tool through two campaigns.

But the triumph of the Democratic nominee over the Governor argues bad for the intelligence and respectability of our state in the light of the issues drawn between the Governor and Mr. Walker. Mr. Hardwick stood for law enforcement, for appropriation within the income of the state, for an income tax that the rich and wealthy might bear their part of the burdens of taxation; for the right of labor to strike and for the right of other men who desired to work and take their places. If Mr. Walker stood for any of these things, he did not enunciate it. On one hand, here was Mr. Hardwick standing for law and order, for a wise and economic administration of the state's affairs, for the enforcement of the law against every individual and every corporation. Mr. Walker stood mute and never said a murmuring word. If he stood for anything he did not announce it, yet the people selected him over the man whom they knew and knew where he stood.

Our government is republican in form and does not mean that the people shall act for themselves in the last analysis, but that they shall, through chosen representatives, control the government, themselves. And as we see it, our people demonstrated in the Democratic primary last week their inability to choose the best representative.

Among the things that contributed to or that made up the temperament of the people that brought about the defeat of Mr. Hardwick in our mind, were:

First, his ~~outspoken opposition~~ to the "invisible government" as represented by the Ku Klux Klan. This arrayed the Ku Klux against him.

Second, the sending of the troops to Waycross to maintain law and order contributed to his defeat, as that arrayed union labor against him.

Third, his stand for an income tax which arrayed all the rich people and big corporations against him, for the reason they knew that the income tax would largely shift the burden of taxation from the common people to their shoulders.

Fourth, the tax equalization law operated against him, because the demagogues, backed by the rich, made it appear that the equalization law was responsible for the burdens of taxation that the people now bear.

Fifth, Senator Watson's opposition.

Sixth, the gum-shoe and secret campaign that Mr. Walker made from county to county without expressing publicly to the people his stand, left them in a position in their present state of mind to vote against a man they know for an experiment—something they did not know.

These are the agencies that contributed most successfully to the defeat of our Governor, who has made one of the best and most manly and outstanding characters that ever filled the Governor's chair, and the people should live long enough to regret swapping horses while crossing the stream. Yet, we wish Mr. Walker success and hope he will rise to the height of the occasion and be big enough man to be Governor of the commonwealth and not play a game of politics during his administration, for in our opinion, he will be a one-term Governor.

KLAN CASE HEARING POSTPONED BY JUDGE

Atlanta Constitution

Indefinite postponement of the hearing of contentions of Harry B. Terrell and other so-called insurgent klansmen that the Ku Klux klan is guilty of contempt in connection with alleged violation of existing injunctions against the order, which was begun in Fulton superior court Monday morning, was announced Monday by Judge Shepard Bryan.

Grounds for the delay were that the litigation is already in the hands of the state supreme court, and that action taken at this time might be in conflict with action of the higher cour.

Negro Slayer to Make Supreme Court Appeal In Motorman's Murder

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.

Macon, Ga., October 27.—(Special.) Appeal to the supreme court of Georgia for a new trial for Jack Smiley, the negro under sentence of death for killing A. Lee Aligood, a street car motorman, last December, will be made within a few days. A plea for a new trial was turned down today by Judge H. A. Mathews 10/28/22

The appeal will be based upon newly discovered evidence. It will be contended that Smiley was in the city stockade on the day Aligood's pistol was pawned after the killing. This pistol furnished the strongest link in the chain of circumstantial evidence on which Smiley was convicted, according to his attorneys.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings - 1922. Georgia.

NEW KLAN ORDER GRANTED CHARTER

W. S. Coburn, Formerly Prominent in Parent Order, Forms New Organization—To Be Maskless.

The National Ku Klux Klan, Inc., an organization which, according to W. S. Coburn, of Atlanta, one of its incorporators, will incorporate many of the features of the Knights of the Ku Klux, was yesterday granting ed a charter in Delaware, to operate "in Dedaware, Georgai, and throughout the United States." Several western states have asked for the formation of the new organization, and have agreed to join it, according to Mr. Coburn.

Mr. Coburn stated that the new organization "would include all the good features of the old klan and eliminate all objectionable features, including the use of masks."

Not Branch of Old Klan.

"So many organizations, some of which are purely imitators, and some of which are attempting to take up the work where the ku klux klan leaves off have been formed in the last year that it is impossible to say what the new organization really is," declared F. L. Savage, Chief of Staff to E. Y. Clarke, Imperial Wizard pro. tem. of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the original order." It is certainly not a branch of the ku klux klan," he added.

Willian S. Colburn, with M. B. Owen, J. P. Wilson and A. E. Wilson, all of Atlanta, who were named as the incorporators of the new order, resigned from the Ku Klux Klan within the past week, he said last night. His resignation, forwarded to the local headquarters covered eight pages of typewritten paper, according to Mr. Coburn. Although he stated his unwillingness to disclose the points covered in it, objections to the parent order were pointed at.

A feature of the new organization is the fact that naturalized citizens, after a residence in the United States of five years may become members.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch from Dover, Del., regarding the granting of the charter of the new order:

Given Delaware Charter.

Dover, Del., September 26.—The National Ku Klux Klan, Inc., an organization proposing, according to its charter, to "engage in a work of patriotic secret, social and benevolent character in Delaware, Georgia and elsewhere in the United States" was incorporated here yesterday, it became known tonight. William S. Coburn, an attorney of Atlanta, Ga., made the application for the charter thmrough the United States Corporation Company of New York. Other incorporators were M. B. Owen, J. P. Owen and A. E. Wilson, all of Atlanta.

The organization will have no capital stock. Its membership is to consist of the incorporators, "and all such other persons as shall contribute or co-operation in the work of the corporation upon the terms and conditions provided by the constitution."

One of the objects of the new organization, according to the charter, is "to receive gifts, donations and bequests of property and to purchase and to hold properties of all kinds."

Negro Is Shot Dead By Conyers Citizen

CONYERS, Ga., Oct. 16.—H. P. Biggers, land owner and business man of this place, shot and killed a negro, Lee Culwell, here Sunday evening. The shooting took place back of W. B. Cook's market, where they had gone to talk over a settlement. Mr. Biggers claims that the negro attacked him with a brick and he shot while on his back with the negro over him. Dr. Bryant corroborated this statement after probing the wound in the negro, as it ranged upwards and came out about his shoulder. A Coroner's jury was empaneled, but did not arrive at a verdict as more time was wanted to get witnesses. No eyewitnesses have appeared so far.

BRYANT IS FOUND DEAD IN SAWDUST PILE NEAR BYRON

Byron, Ga., December 23.—Missing since yesterday afternoon when a negro came to his house and told him that he was wanted at the sawmill, where he was employed, five miles from here, Zanie Bryant was found this morning with his head split open buried in a pile of sawdust.

Officers, who are confident that Bryant was murdered, have established no motive for the crime. It is known that Bryant had no large sum of money on him when he left his home. One suspect has been arrested.

Bryant went to the mill, and when he had not returned at a late hour last night members of his family instituted an investigation. This morning the search was resumed and the gruesome discovery at the sawmill made. Blood was scattered over a pile of sawdust buried in which was the mutilated body of Bryant. It is believed Bryant's assailant used an ax.

DOUGLAS FARMER AND ATLANTA BOY CLAIMED BY DEATH

Former Died at Grady Hospital After Being Shot by Negro Following Mysterious Quarrel.

ACCIDENTAL SHOT IS FATAL TO DUNCAN BOY

Auto Crashes Through Bridge—Child Burned Before Christmas Fire. Woman Is Accidentally Shot.

Two dead and nine hurt was the toll of Christmas holiday shootings and accidents of various kinds on record at the police station Monday night.

The dead are Will Morton, 50, of Lithia Springs, who died at Grady hospital early Monday night as a result of gunshot wounds said to have been inflicted by John Clay, a negro tenant, in a mysterious quarrel between the two in Douglas county, and George Morrison Duncan, Jr., 5, of 504 Capitol avenue, who was accidentally shot while playing with a gun while on a visit to his grandparents in Jackson.

The injured are:

Ruth Phillips, 9, of 113 West Peachtree street, burned while playing a Christmas game before the fire.

Woman Accidentally Shot.

Mrs. Walter Cook, 22, of 326 Wiley street, injured by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in her home.

Newton Floyd, 16, of 478 Pulliam street, leg badly crushed and otherwise injured when the automobile in which he was riding crashed through a bridge over the Yellow river near Covington.

Sam Nicholas, 6, of 81 Connally street, run down while riding bicycle.

Eugene Duran, 15, of 128 Jones avenue, struck by auto while riding bicycle.

Abraham Trammell, 16, of 10 Sims street, struck by automobile.

B. Walker, 27, of 137 Briarcliff road, slightly hurt in crash of two autos.

Three negroes slightly injured in automobile accidents.

SHOT BY NEGRO, MORTON DIES.

Will Morton, 50, of Lithia Springs, died early Monday night at Grady hospital, from three pistol bullet wounds through the body, and authorities of Douglas county, aided by a posse of citizens, are searching for John Clay, negro, who is accused of shooting Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton was brought from Douglas county to the hospital about midnight Sunday, and although kept on the operating table several hours by surgeons in hopes of saving his life, he died soon after.

One of the bullets penetrated the left shoulder, another the left chest and the third entered the left side just above the hip.

The shooting occurred about nine o'clock Sunday night in the public road, it is said. John Clay, the negro accused of the shooting, was employed by Mr. Morton, who is an extensive planter, as a farm hand. The negro has a wife and seven children, who live on the Morton farm, it is said.

Mystery surrounds the cause of the shooting, which was witnessed by D. T. Tribble, farm superintendent for Mr. Morton. So far as could be learned from relatives at the Grady hospital, the negro apparently without cause, opened fire on Mr. Morton upon meeting him in the road. No conversation seems to have taken place between them.

Mr. Morton's wife and four children were at his bedside. One of his daughters, Mrs. L. O. Burgess, came here from Forsyth county.

Mr. Morton, with his family, moved to Douglas county about three years ago. They lived in Milton county for a number of years before moving to Lithia Springs.

CHIEF OF POLICE IS CHARGED MURDER FOR KILLING NEGRO

Soperton, Ga., December 27.—(Special.)—Lee Troupe, a negro prominent in fraternal orders of this city, who was shot Christmas day by Chief of Police J. B. Frost and his brother Grady Frost, died last night.

A few hours before he died Troupe made a statement giving his version of the trouble and subsequent shooting. This statement was made in the presence of witnesses.

Chief Frost had arrested a drunken negro for reckless driving in the downtown district when several small children narrowly escaped being run down.

Troupe had something to say to the officer about the arrest, it is said, whereupon the officer told him to stop following him. This he did, but, according to witnesses the negro made the remark that Chief Frost had better watch out or he would get him before night.

After locking up the drunken negro Chief Frost accosted Troupe and asked him about the remark he had made and told him he was under arrest. Troupe showed fight and resisted arrest, and, according to Mr. Frost, seemed to be trying to get a weapon from his pocket. Chief Frost pulled his gun and fired twice, both bullets hitting the negro.

Witnesses say that Grady Frost fired about the same time that his brother did. In his dying statement the negro denied that he was trying to shoot Frost.

Warrants for murder were sworn out for the Frost brothers immediately after the negro died. Neither have been arrested yet but the father of the young men states that they will appear at the commitment trial which will be held in a few days.

NEGRO KILLED WHILE ADVANCING ON MILL FOREMAN

Perry, Ga., December 24.—Oliver Thomas, a negro, was shot and killed by Rock White, foreman at Big Indian lumber camp, at Grovania, this morning. A coroner's jury investigating the case found that the negro was advancing on White, threatening to kill him when the latter drew a pistol and shot the negro. The jury's verdict was "justifiable homicide."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Killings—1922.

MURDER BY WHOLESALE

Literary Digest New York C. 7-22-22

THE UNENVIABLE DISTINCTION of leading the country in crime does not belong to New York, as may have been popularly supposed, for statistics gathered by Judge William N. Gemmill, of Chicago, show that with fifty-three killings for each 100,000 inhabitants, or a total of 426 last year, St. Louis led all the cities of the United States in murders and homicides. As compared with the killings in England and Wales, those in St. Louis were "too many to count." In a survey of the crime situation he furnished recently to the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association, Judge Gemmill says that "New York, which people think is a very wicked city, is high up on the honor roll, so far as murder is concerned, St. Paul alone having fewer arrests for murders, while Chicago ranks third, Cincinnati fourth, Buffalo fifth, and New Orleans sixth." By comparison, according to the survey, Los Angeles has three times as many murders in proportion to population as New York, and two and a half times as many as Chicago. Washington is shown to have three times as many murders as New York and twice as many as Chicago. Detroit, "which likes to be called a model city," has more than twice as many as New York and nearly double the number in Chicago, while St. Louis reports 389 arrests for murder and 36 for manslaughter in 1921. What is true as to murder is partly true as to other major crimes, reports Judge Gemmill, and, as his findings are quoted in *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Methodist), he says:

"If the balance of the year 1922 equals January and February of this year, Los Angeles will lead all other cities in the number of burglaries and housebreakings. She is not even closely followed by any other large city. Chicago comes next on the roll of dishonor, followed closely by Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston, St. Paul, Cleveland, New York, New Orleans, Denver, Cincinnati, and Louisville in the order named. In arrests for intoxication Boston far outstrips all cities. But Chicago, with a sense of either pride or humiliation, refuses to list her cases. In contrast with these figures I have collected the latest statistics from Canada and England and Wales concerning the same crimes. About 600,000 people are arrested in England and Wales annually. The population there is about twelve times that of Chicago and seven times that of New York. For every arrest for murder in England and Wales in 1920, Chicago had eight and a half, New York six and three-quarters, and St. Louis too many to count. The American Bar Association is doing a fine service in trying to discover the causes of crime. I predict, however, that it will conclude that the one great cause is the lack of law enforcement. Laws are the product of civilized society. They are made to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. When they fail in doing either one of these two things, they fail society, and society degenerates into savagery. Wherever you find a lax enforcement of law you find crime. Public officials can never have an alibi. Success in enforcing the law can be their only password. Excuses won't go. The only reason why there is less crime in England than here is because there the law is supreme and whatever is needed to make it respected is done. It is for this reason that the penalty of flogging has been kept upon their statute books for a thousand years, and this last year over 1,600 criminals were flogged by order of court."

In the United States, however, flogging is in vogue in only one State—Delaware. Yet it would be a strong deterrent, thinks Judge Gemmill, to put the lash on the bare backs of the 500 professional criminals known to the police in Chicago. "Whatever is necessary to make these crooks understand that this is a Government of law and order," he says, "that we must do. Ninety-nine per cent. of our people are honest and law-abiding. They must not be ruled or intimidated by the other 1 per cent. Crime is not generally profitable to the criminal, and when he is made to realize that punishment is swift and certain and drastic, he will look for other fields in which to exercise his talents." There is another angle to this reign of lawlessness, says *Zion's Herald*, and it asks: "Is there not in the past years have done so much to allay both suffering and hatred in Europe. With a keen sense of the difficulties of their task they have exercised great care in the selection of a competent field personnel. This week they begin work at certain

MELODRAMA IN LIFE.

A story comes out of Rochester, N. Y., about a Miss Van Cleas, a nurse, twenty-one years of age, who committed suicide by drowning herself in the Genesee River, because she could see no other way out of a dilemma in which she found herself.

Miss Van Cleas, according to the story, was a colored girl nearly white. Her friends say that she had resolved never to marry. About a year ago she met a man and he, ignorant of the fact that she had Negro blood, courted her and proposed marriage. She postponed giving him a definite answer, but on the night the answer was to be given, she took her own life.

This is a theme that has often been used in melodramatic novels and plays, but we do not believe it has happened very often in actual life.

Here was a girl faced with an issue. She had several choices: She could have accepted the man without telling him anything about her ancestry; she was doubtless deterred from taking this choice because she could not dare to practice what she considered to be deception, or perhaps, she felt it would be worse if what she was concealing was found out later. Again, she might have told the truth about herself and thus made an acid test of the man's love; or again, she might have refused his offer of marriage, but she took the least rational choice possible and ended her life.

The news item about her death was headed "Girl with Negro Taint Can't Marry; Ends Life." Perhaps, after all, that heading analyzes Miss Van Cleas' state of mind. She evidently regarded the few drops of Negro blood in her veins as a "taint." This may have been due to her education or environment. At any rate, the main trouble with Miss Van Cleas was not in her blood but in her mind. She had a false estimate of herself, and evidently, a highly sentimental and melodramatic sense of life. Doubtless she made up her mind to take her life, feeling that she was making a supreme sacrifice for a great love, but, in fact, she merely committed a very foolish act.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings – 1922

Arkansas

KILLED BY POSSE.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
11-25-22

Arkansas Man Said Resisted Arrest, Officers Claim.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark., March 24.—Taddy Cox was killed in Newton County last week, just across the line from Pope County, while resisting arrest, according to Deputy Sheriff Chris Winters, who accompanied two revenue officers from Russellville into the mountains.

The officers were joined by Newton County officers and made a raid on a still. Cox and a small boy were found at the still, and it is said that upon approach of the officers Cox ran into the house and returned with a Winchester rifle, which he refused to put down.

After repeated commands to drop the gun, which he refused to obey, he was fired upon by the posse and mortally wounded, according to the report. He ran from the scene and was not followed by the officers, but was found dead some distance away later in the afternoon.

Luther Gray was arrested in the same community by the officers and has been taken to Little Rock.

POSSE IS SEARCHING FOR FARMER'S SLAYER

Arkansas Negro Shoots J. C. Duncan to Death on Wilder Plantation

(Associated Press)

ENGLAND, ARK., June 17.—An officers posse tonight is searching the plantation section west of here for Jerry Haney, negro, who this afternoon shot to death J. C. Duncan, farmer, on the Wilder farm six miles west of here, on which Haney was a tenant.

It was reported that the negro was seen early tonight at a point about six miles from the scene of the killing, on the Ed Faver plantation. The verdict of a coroner's inquest held here tonight was that the killing was unjustifiable and that the negro should be held for murder.

Hubert Duncan, 17 year old son of the slain man, who said he witnessed the shooting, said the negro fired upon his father with a shot gun, and then threatened to shoot the youth. The boy ran home after a shot gun, he said, and as he left he saw the negro place the gun close to his father's body and fire a second shot. He returned to the scene with the gun, he said, but the negro had fled.

POLICE AND NEGROES STAGE GUN BATTLE

Two Blacks Killed in Raid on Craps Game.

Commercial Appeal
10-2-22

OFFICER IS WOUNDED

Dice Game in Full Operation—Barrel of Mash Found and Constable Is Badly Wounded When Twelve Negroes Open Fire.

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 1.—Two negroes are dead and Deputy Constable John Stromire seriously wounded as the result of a shooting affray early this morning on a farm four miles northeast of Blytheville. Stromire, in company with Special Officers Tom Coopeland and Irving Lott, had gone to the home of Brownie Jones, negro tenant, upon information of the operation of a gambling house and making of moonshine whisky.

About midnight the officers drove out to the house and surrounded it. Looking through the windows they report they saw a dice game in progress around a large table in which some 12 negroes were participating, the game being conducted with all approved gambling paraphernalia. Brownie Jones, the owner of the house, was said to be in charge of the game, running the take off and otherwise acting as master of ceremonies.

After observing the progress of the game for some minutes, Constable Stromire, in charge of the party, approached the back door and knocked. Brownie Jones opened the door and seeing who wished admission immediately unlimbered his pistol and prepared for action against the officer. Hardly had Stromire commanded the gambling negroes to throw up their hands before Jones opened fire upon him. His first shot went wild but the next bullet went through the officer's jaw, emerging through his mouth. Stromire returned the fire and Jones fell mortally wounded. Another negro thereupon stepped to the door and starting onto the porch opened fire upon the officers who had rushed around to join Stromire at the first shots. Copeland and Lott opened fire upon the second negro and it is reported that he was instantly killed.

Shooting had become general, the negroes within the house firing upon the officers through windows and doors. The lights were extinguished and great confusion ensued. After exchanging several fusilades, the negroes rushed from the house and the officers took possession of the premises, taking all of the gambling paraphenalia and instituting a search throughout the house for the illicit whisky which they knew to be secreted about the premises. The officers report that they found a barrel of mash on the second floor of the house and this was brought to police headquarters in Blytheville, onJes died today from the effects of his wounds.

Stromire, although suffering terribly and bleeding profusely from his wound, insited that the search for whisky and for detection of the negroe who has escaped and joined his companions in their examination of the premises. He was later brought to this city and given medical treatment by Dr. Elliott. Although the wound is extremely painful, the doctor reports that the officer is not necessarily in a dangerous condition unless blood poison should set in.

Today all is quiet at the scene of the shooting and officers say that they have broken up a most lawless condition which has existed in that neighborhood for some months.

RAILROAD MAN HELD FOR NEGRO'S MURDER

Commercial Appeal
11-12-22

Wm. Halbrook, Memphian, Arrested in Pine Bluff.

Memphis Tenn.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 11.—William Halbrook of Memphis, Tenn., an employe in the tank repair department of the Cotton Belt shops, who Wednesday morning shot Bonum McDonald, a negro waiter employed in the mess hall, was arrested this afternoon and placed in the county jail on a charge of murder. Halbrook has been at liberty under a $500 bond since Wednesday when he was arrested on a charge of assault and attempt to kill. The new charge, preferred this afternoon, followed the death of the negro at the Davis Hospital at 1:15 today. Halbrook shot the negro in a scuffle which ensued after the black is alleged to have called Halbrook a vile name and is alleged to have seized him and shook him. Halbrook fired two shots and his gun, a 32 calibre automatic, jammed. The first shot penetrated the negro's groin but the second shot went wild. The examining trial will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning before Judge S. A. Miller of the municipal court.

RAIDS AND KILLING RESULTS IN EXODUS FROM OIL REGIONS

Montgomery Advertiser

More Than 1,000 Alleged Undesirables Leave Arkansas County

12-1-22

(Associated Press)

CAMDEN, ARK., Nov. 30.—More than 1,000 alleged undesirable citizens have left the South Ouachita county oil field since Tuesday night, when one man was killed, several tarred and feathered, and others flogged, and a number of resorts destroyed in a series of raids made by a band of 200 or more "vigilantes" from various towns in the section, according to information received by the authorities here.

The exodus continued today, nearly 100 men and women from the oil fields coming here to take trains.

Ed Harper, sheriff of Ouachita county, returned here late today after a trip made through the oil section. He reports that there are no indications of further trouble, and that the undesirable element seems to have been thoroughly cleaned out. Reports of reprisals by the lawless element are without foundation, Sheriff Harper said.

No arrests have been made as the result of the killing of "John Fewclothes," also known in the oil fields as E. J. Wood and "Fenrose." He was shot as he was leaving the resort of which he was one of the proprietors. His partner, "Slim" Sanders, was reported to have been tarred and feathered, but denied the report as he made his departure today.

The coroner's jury which investigated the death returned a verdict that "Fewclothes" came to his death at "the hands of parties unknown."

Hampton Lewis, constable of Smackover township, and O. B. Gordon, cashier of the bank at Smackover, who were here today, both declared that the trouble was at an end, as the "vigilantes" had accomplished their purpose. Both deplored the publicity given the raids, and they and others from the oil field section declared that the "clean-up" effected by "the better element of citizens" was merely a repetition of events which had occurred in all new oil fields, and added that the "undesirables" driven out of the Ouachita field were of the same class which were expelled from Eldorado a year ago.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings - 1922

Alabama

RELENTLESS SEARCH FOR ASSAILANT OF DEPUTIES PROVES FAILURE SUNDAY

Afro-American 10/7/22

Efforts Continue to Locate Negro Who Fired on Joe Partin and George Wilson Saturday Night; Wilson's Condition Remains Very Critical; Little Gold Cuff Button Diverts Bullet Aimed at Partin

Relentless search Sunday failed to bring about the capture of Joe Terrell, the second negro who has fired upon Montgomery officers in murderous defiance within the last few days. Efforts to locate the negro apparently were maintained as vigorously Sunday night as the night before, when George Wilson, game warden, was probably mortally wounded, and Joe Partin, deputy sheriff, received a bullet in his right arm from Terrell's pistol.

Information late Sunday night from Hill's Infirmary was to the effect that the condition of Mr. Wilson had shown no improvement. His condition is regarded as critical. He underwent an operation Sunday and surgeons located the bullet that struck his spinal cord, it was stated by attendants at the hospital.

Sheriff John L. Scogin and the members of his force, as well as the city police and a large number of citizens continued to run down every available clue as to the whereabouts of Terrell, but to no avail. Numerous rumors, which proved without foundation, were circulated during the day. Several reports were received that negroes suspected as the would-be assassin had been seen or heard of, but no tangible information was produced. The search as a whole consisted of a practical chance proposition, inasmuch as the negro's whereabouts remained unknown.

It became known Sunday that a negro woman who was in the group of negroes when the shooting occurred, sustained a slight bullet wound in the arm.

Sheriff Scogin and other officers and citizens again visited the scene of the shooting in an effort to secure additional information that might aid in the apprehension of Terrell. However little of value was to be found. One of the two other negro men who were nearby when Terrell fired upon the officers, was questioned by the sheriff Sunday morning. This negro became excited and fled from the scene after the shooting broke out, he said.

A little gold cuff button not bigger than a dime probably saved the life of Captain Joe Partin, county deputy, woh was shot Saturday night by Joe Terrell, a negro on the Mt. Megs road.

The bullet struck the cuff button and was sidetracked from its path direct to Captain Partin's heart into his right arm. At the time of the shooting Captain Partin had his arm resting against the door of the automobile and stretched across his breast. The cuff button was struck on the link mashing it flat, and throwing the bullet downward into Captain Partin's arm. The bullet had a direct path for the officer's heart.

Captain Partin is preserving the cuff button as a keepsake.

Deputy Sheriff Vaughn, who was the last of the party of officers to abandon pursuit of Terrell after the shooting, said he believed he wounded the negro. Mr. Vaughn fired several shots at the fleeing black and chased him some distance along the road before Terrell made good his escape.

The negro fled along a ditch on the edge of the road for several yards before leaping back into the road, it was said. A small bridge extends over the ditch near the point where the trouble occurred and the negro darted under the bridge as he left the scene, the officers said. Farther away another bridge extends across the ditch and it was here that Mr. Vaughn said he last caught a glimpse of the negro.

Search was made for blood stains Sunday after Mr. Vaughan declared he believed the negro had been wounded. However, no blood was discovered that could have been from wounds received by Terrell. Mr. Vaughn said he noticed that, following one of his shots, the negro stooped, and this caused him to believe the fugitive had been struck.

Many persons continued to gather about the county jail Sunday and Sunday night. Meanwhile, automobiles carried others to various parts of the county in the search for Terrell. Several points on the roads where it was thought Terrell possibly might appear were closely guarded Saturday night. A number of houses were also reported to have been searched for a trace of the negro.

Another negro was lodged in jail Sunday, but his arrest was not in connection with the shooting. Members of the searching party discovered that he was carrying a revolver when he was accosted several miles from Montgomery. The negro and the pistol, the latter a dangerous-looking piece of artillery, were delivered to the sheriff.

None of the negroes taken into custody following the shooting are regarded as having had any hand in it.

Bloodhounds that were secured soon after the trouble were kept in the vicinity for some time, but were never able to trail Terrell effectively enough to assist in his capture.

A negro was arrested by local police last night about 10 o'clock and is being held at headquarters for questioning. Deputy Sheriff R. C. Phelps and Deputy Tucker came to the jail to question the negro, but city authorities state that he is merely being held for investigation.

MAYOR GUNTER GIVES FACTS ON REPORTED RIOT

Civil Liberties Union Ad... by Montgomery's Ch... cutive Race ... DidNot Occu... quent to Arrest of ... rell

ORGANIZATION TOLD OF FALSE PROPAGANDA

Advises Institution of Campaign Against Misleading and Unfounded Statements; Letter Gives Full Details in Trouble

10/12/22 Montgomery Advertiser

Mayor W. A. Gunter, Jr., Wednesday advised the American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in New York, that no race riot occurred in Montgomery subsequent to the apprehension and incarceration of Joe Terrell, negro, alleged murderer of George Wilson, county game warden, and that there has never been a racial outbreak in this city.

In a letter to Mayor Gunter it was stated that newspaper clippings received by the American Civil Liberties Union declared Montgomery was under military guard following a race riot on October 2, in which one negro was killed and one white man and dozens of negroes injured when a mob attempted to storm the county jail where Terrell was held prisoner.

Mayor Gunter branded reports of a race riot as false and said there was no organized attempt to form a mob. He wrote the Civil Liberties Union that its ideals as set forth in the communication to him "must meet the approval of any fair-minded person," but suggested that it might increase its activities by instituting a campaign "against the spreading of false, injurious and incitable racial and factional prejudices through such propaganda as your body has undoubtedly received."

"The officers of this state, county and city are all law-abiding citizens and believe in the enforcement of law through the channels provided by the law," Mayor Gunter informed the American Civil Liberties Union. "They at no time stand for mob rule or mob violence and do not countenance, any attempt to obstruct or evade the regular procedure of the law."

Mayor Gunter's letter covered three type-written sheets. It told in detail of the situation that developed following the killing of Policeman Albert Sansom and Game Warden Wilson and the arrest of Terrell, the negro charged with slaying Mr. Wilson.

When firemen directed water at the crowds in the vicinity of the county jail after Terrell was locked up, a "few rowdies who happened to have arms fired either at the fireman, in the air or on the ground, taking advantage of the crowd, but there was no semblance of a riot or of a race war," said the mayor's letter.

Mayor Gunter said that the crowds consisted largely of curiosity seekers, many of whom were in automobiles, and explained that they quietly dispersed soon after the water was put into play and a few men had been arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

The letter to Mayor Gunter said the American Civil Liberties Union is a "national non-partisan organization composed of persons devoted to the maintenance of the civil rights as the basis of law and order."

JOE GLENN ELUDED MOBILE OFFICERS, SAYS POLICE CHIEF

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 6.—Joe Glenn, a negro, wanted for the murder of Mounted Police Officer Albert Sonsom, an ex-service man at Montgomery on the night of September 28 last, by shooting him to death, while resisting arrest, was in Mobile for twenty minutes last night, according to Chief of Police P. J. O'Shaughnessy. The head of the police department stated today that Glenn came in here on a freight train from Montgomery and went towards New Orleans a short time afterwards, eluding arrest by the local officers. 10-7-22

State Law Enforcement Officer W. H. Knox denied the report that he had arrested Glenn. It was admitted at the jail today that a suspect was being held, but that it was not Glenn.

SUGGESTS INCREASE OF REWARD FOR SANSOM SLAYER.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 4, 1922.

Editor The Advertiser: Montgomery

I note that the city and State has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the canture of the negro who shot and killed Officer Sansom a few nights ago, and regret that the reward is not one thousand dollars instead. Montgomery Advertiser

Prior to my coming to Alabama two years ago, I spent the greater part of my life in South Carolina, and I know as the results of some sad experiences in my home State the great danger of letting a criminal such as this go unpunished, and in view of this I am writing to ask if there is not one thousand men in the city and county who will give the small sum of one dollar each as an additional reward of one thousand dollars.

This suggestion on my part is prompted by a sincere desire to help to maintain the good feeling that has seemed to exist between the white and colored race in Montgomery and Alabama in general, as I feel sure that our failure to bring this criminal to the bar of justice will leave smouldering in the breast of all good citizens ashes that will be easily rekindled in the not far distant future when some similar type commits some similar crime believing that he too can get away with it.

Officer Sansom was such a lovable fellow, and had the admiration and respect of all who knew him, and was so unworthy of such a death, and in conclusion I want to say that I feel very deeply for his dear mother and other loved ones. It is for them, and the sake of justice that I make this earnest appeal.

A CITIZEN.

NEGRO KILLED; WHITE MAN IS SHOT IN FIGHT

Montgomery Advertiser

Lawrence Williams, Superintendent of Saw Mill Camp, Uses His Shotgun After He Is Struck in Head by Irate Laborer

10/24/22

BURK PALMORE IS IN JAIL FOLLOWING SCRAP

Trouble Starts Wh... liams

Goes to Home of Negroes in Elmore County, After He Is Assaulted With Large Club by Employe

Lawrence Williams, 42 years old, superintendent of a sawmill camp, is in a Montgomery hospital suffering from injuries, Will Palmore, 23 years old, negro, is dead, and his father, Burk Palmore, 47 years old, is in jail here as a result of a difficulty in Elmore county Monday.

Mr. Williams received injuries at the hands of both the negroes. He was wounded when Will Palmore attacked him at the log camp. Later the negro's father is alleged to have fired upon him, inflicting minor injuries, whereupon, according to reports, Mr. Williams shot and instantly killed Will Palmore.

Physicians at Hill's Infirmary were unable to state the extent of Mr. Williams' injuries Monday night. The younger negro dealt him several blows with a wooden club, one of which struck him on the head and is believed to have produced the more severe injury. Examination of the wounds received by Mr Williams resulted in physicians making a statement that it would probably be ten or twelve hours before it could be told how badly he was hurt.

Reports were that the trouble started at the wood camp of the Deal-Bachtel Lumber Company in Elmore county, a few miles from the Montgomery-Elmore line. This camp is probably sixteen miles from Montgomery and three or four miles from the Deal-Bachtel plant, which is located twelve miles from Montgomery on Ware's Ferry road.

Mr. Williams and Will Palmore became involved in a discussion regarding the presence of the negro at the camp, which led up to Palmore calling Mr. Williams a "damned liar," according to reports. At this the superintendent struck the negro with his hand, it is said. Palmore suddenly seized a stick and struck Mr. Williams several times, knocking him to his knees. The negro then left the scene. Burk Palmore was not present when this occurred, it was said.

Recovering from the dazed condition caused by the blows, Mr. Williams secured his shotgun, and went in his automobile to the home of the Palmores, less than a mile away. Will Palmore was not at the house when Mr. Williams arrived.

Stopping near the house, Mr. Williams was said to have called Burk Palmore, who was reported to have started toward him with a shotgun in his possession. A moment later Mr. Williams was attracted by a noise in an opposite direction. Turning he saw Will Palmore a short distance away.

Statements regarding the firing of shots conflicted to some degree. One report was that Mr. Williams was shot by Burk Palmore about the time he turned after hearing the noise. One of Mr. Williams' arms was practically paralyzed. However, according to reports, he fired one shot, which struck Will Palmore. The negro fell, fatally wounded.

Mr. Williams returned to the camp on foot, where reports of the trouble were made. He was brought to Hill's Infirmary a short while later.

Persons who went to the Palmore home to bring Burk Palmore to Montgomery, said the negro appeared with a shotgun, but laid it aside reluctantly when asked to disarm.

In the county jail, Palmore claimed he had been on a search for his hogs, which had been reported to him as being in a corn field. He said he carried the shotgun on the hunt for the hogs and was just returning to the house when the shooting occurred. Palmore claimed he shot after Mr. Williams had fired. He insisted that he did not know he had wounded Mr. Williams at the time.

The other report regarding the shooting was that Mr. Williams was shot about the time he turned to investigate a noise and that he then fired.

Mr. William was struck by small-sized shot.

Mr. Williams has been connected with the Deal-Bachtel Lumber Company since 1917 and is regarded by his employers as an unusually efficient superintendent. He stays at the wood camp, a few miles from the lumber plant.

It was stated that Mr. Williams was preparing to leave Monday for New Orleans to attend a meeting of lumbermen.

JOE TERRELL WILL BE TRIED MONDAY

Montgomery Advertiser

Negro, Charged With Killing Wilson, Is First on Docket

12-3-22

Joe Terrell, negro, charged with the murder of George Wilson, Montgomery county game warden, some time ago, will be the first defendant to go on trial in the circuit court when the capital cases are taken up Monday morning, according to indications Saturday.

Terrell was recently returned to Montgomery for arraignment. He was removed to the Jefferson county jail at Birmingham for safe-keeping following his capture a few days after the shooting to death of Mr. Wilson several miles from Montgomery. Deputy Sheriff Joe Partin received a bullet wound in the arm at the time Wilson was fatally wounded.

Terrell's whereabouts since his arraignment have not been made public by the sheriff's department.

The case of Grover L. McCall, charged with killing Ben Wright at Pine Level, is scheduled for Tuesday, it was stated Saturday. McCall is at liberty under a ball of $5,000 which was fixed following a preliminary hearing.

In addition to the case of Joe Terrell, two other murder cases and one assault case are on the docket for Monday.

The case of B. L. Gaddis, who was indicted by the grand jury after the suspension of business by the Merchants Bank, of which he was president, is set for Wednesday.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Killings – 1922

Alabama.

QUIET FOLLOWS COOSA PRELIMINARY TRIAL

Montgomery Advertiser

Four Persons Bound Over Are in Jefferson County Jail; Others Are Released

3/13/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

ROCKFORD, ALA., March 12.—The little Coosa county seat of Rockford is quiet and seemingly excessively so following the sensational trial of eleven persons who were held as suspects in the Dewell Barrett murder mystery.

The acquital or "setting aside" of seven of the cases and the binding over of Robert Tippet, Miss Jewell Popewell; Fred L. Henley and Clarence J. Henley has simmered down the case to a later analysis.

The four persons bound over without bail are in the Birmingham jail to await the action of the Coosa county grand jury in its spring term. Rockford and Coosa county has been stirred as never before by the unlawful tragedy perpetrated in her midst.

Hezzie Boozer; Bill Pedy, Charlies Levy, Robert Tippet, Fred L. Henley, Clarnece J. Henley and Miss Jewel Popewell, whites, and Velma Strafford, Georgia Williamson, Will Small, and Georgia Calhoun, colored; were all arrested and placed in jails in various counties, as suspects in the murder mystery. Seven of the number were set aside and the state now rests its case on the four persons held for the action of the next grand jury.

The crowds began coming into town by all routes early Saturday morning. The lawyers and important witnesses began coming in Friday. The court house was crowded to its entire capacity by the time the hour arrived for **trial. The streets were full of people.**

Interest will now point forward to the action of the next grand jury. Dewell Barret was found in Weogufka Creek in the Dollar Community in west Coosa county after he had been missing for about three weeks. The evidence advanced by the state Saturday, it is alleged showed that Dual Barret was last seen at the logging commissary at the Henley Camp in west Coosa in company with the four persons held over without bail.

No witnesses were placed on the stand by the defense on Saturday and neither state nor defense advanced any evidence to show that Barret left the logging camp after he was in the company of the four persons now held in jail.

Sensational Trial Results in Binding Over Four in Barrett Murder Case in Coosa County

3/12/22

Montgomery Ala.

Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

CLANTON, ALA., March 11.—The preliminary hearings of the four white boys, one girl charged two negro men and two negro women, in connection with the murder of Dewell Barrett in the Dollar community of Coosa county on January 23, was held in justice court at Goodwater Saturday. Three of the white boys and the white girl were remanded to jail without bail and the cases against the others were nolle prossed.

Those who were remanded to jail without bond are: Fred Henley, Clarence Henley, Robert Pippett, and Miss Jewell Popwell. They were taken to the Jefferson county jail at Birmingham for safe keeping, and due to the overcrowded condition of the Coosa county jail.

Those facing the court at the morning session were Fred Henley, Robert Pippett, Charles Levie, Bill Pody, Hezzie Boozer, and Miss Jewell Popwell, all white, and Velma Stafford, Georgia Calhoun, George Williams ond Will Small, negroes. One other white boy, Clarence Henley, was taken into custody during the trial and remanded to jail with the others. The case against all the negroes, Charles Levi, Bill Pody and Hezzie Boozer, were nolle prossed.

Considerable interest has been aroused in the county, due to the prominence of the parties on trial, and a large number of citizens were present for the trial. The court house became packed early in the day and standing room was at a premium. A number of citizens were present from Clanton.

Attorneys for he defense are Ellis Longshore and Koenig of Columbiana and Little, Atkinson and Walker of Clanton. Attorneys for the state who are prosecuting the case are Acting Solicitor Haynes and Judge Lackey who is assisting him.

The first witness for the state was Dr. Julius Jones of Rockford, and his was the most important testimony of the day. Dr. Jones examined the body of Dewell Barrett just after it had been found and removed from Weogufka creek on February 12. He swore that the neck of young Barrett was broken, and that he had had a blow on the head. The blow could have been caused by falling or by violence, and could have been the cause of the neck breaking, according to his testimony.

The second witness called was W. L. Barrett, father of the slain boy. He testified that his son had left home on the day that he is supposed to have been slain and that he did not return. Other than that he did not know.

A short recess was then taken and the cases of Bill Pody and Hezzie Boozer were nolle prossed, since it was shown that no evidence existed which connected them with the crime. Dr. Jones was recalled to the stand and swore that the boy had a small amount of cash, something like two dollars, in his pocket when found.

Court adjourned for noon at 12:10, to be resumed again at 1 o'clock. The court room was again crowded when the afternoon session began.

The first witness called in the afternoon was W. H. Lewis, a young white man, who testified for the state. His evidence was rather random and he seemed nervous. He testified that he went to the logging camp where Dewell Barrett is supposed to have gone the afternoon of the day he was slain. He examined the buildings for signs of the crime. His father, B. P. Lewis, was then called and he testified to the same effect that his son had, stating that he, too, had gone to the logging camp and examined a building there after the boy was reported missing.

J. C. Thornton, who was called next, swore that he found some signs which might have been caused by the crime on the floor of a building at the logging camp.

Mrs. S. J. Barrett, grandmother of the slain boy, and James G. Barrett, grandfather, were both called. They testified to hearing some noise in the direction of the logging camp on the night that Dewell Barrett disappeared and is supposed to have been murdered.

The case against all the negroes was nolle prossed at the noon hour, and they were set free. Later in the afternoon the case against Charles Levie of Goodwater, was also nolle prossed.

Clarence Henley, brother of Fred Henley, was present at the trial and taken into custody during the course of the afternoon. He, with Fred Henley, Robert Pippett, and Miss Jewell Popwell, were remanded to jail without bail. They were transferred to the jail at Birmingham for safe keeping, since the Coosa county jail is not considered safe, and to secure better accommodations for the young lady. They will be held to await further action of the court.

MURDER MYSTERY IS UNEARTHED IN COOSA

Body of Negro With Neck Broken Discovered Few Miles West of Rockford

Montgomery Ala

(Special to The Advertiser)

ROCKFORD, ALA., Mar. 31.—What is believed by many to be another murder mystery was unearthed, the two already on record in this section, when a report was made today of the finding Wednesday of the dead body of Will Glover, negro, with his neck broken. In the turpentine woods nine miles west of Rockford.

The other two victims, also found with their necks broken, were Dewel Barrett, found in a creek near here, and Hugh J. Bonner, found in a creek near Wetumpka.

Glover's body was found at the foot of a bluff early Wednesday, afternoon by the woods boss of the Weogufka Turpentine Company, for which Glover worked. Glover, living with his wife and child, left his home in the turpentine camp Monday morning.

Indications that he was killed Monday morning are given in the fact that his dinner bucket was found hanging on a tree and the lunch had not been eaten. There is said to have been found three turpentine cups in a tree, two of them chipped and work started on the third. The negro's body was found twenty-one feet from this tree.

Although the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death on the theory that the negro fell off the bluff, officials of the turpentine company believe that there is strong evidence of foul play and a further investigation will be made.

COME SEE ME KILL "NIGGER" SAYS FARMER

nvites Friends To Witness Murder and Kills Farm Hand In Cold Blood

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 4.—Louis Husky, a young white farmer surrendered to the sheriff at Guntersville yesterday and was lodged in jail on the charge of murdering Ollie Horton, a black man who worked on a plantation in Morgan county.

Invites Friends to See Murder.

Evidence disclosed at the coroner's inquest over the fact that Husky was heard going around his friends inviting them to "come and see him kill a nigger." The friends, it is reported, refused to accompany the murder, and attempted to dissuade him from his heinous plan but to no avail. Husky carefully loaded and oiled his Winchester rifle and stealthily crept out to the Chunn Plantation where the black man was quietly picking cotton.

Fails to Get Quarrel.

After cursing the black man and heaping insults and indignities upon him, Husky was chargrined because no quarrel ensued, but on the following day he returned and opened fire upon Horton without warning. When the cotton picker fell wounded in the back, Husky hastened to his prostrate body and pressing his rifle to his breast shot him again as he was gasping his last from the effects of the first shot. Up to the present time the exact cause of the murder has not been disclosed but it is rumored that the murderer was peeved and nettled because the black man refused to work for him for seventy five cents a day. The slain man bore a splendid reputation in the community and was respected by all who knew him because of his diligence and thrift. It is claimed that the white friends of the dead man are much incensed and swear that Husky must pay with his life for his cold blooded deed.

DESPERATE NEGRO IS KILLED BY OFFICERS

Montgomery Advertiser

Twenty-Four Hour Chase Ends in Death of Man Wanted at Faunsdale 7-23-22

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SELMA, ALA., July 22.—After a 24 hour chase, which ended at 11 o'clock this morning, Sheriff Stenfiel and his deputies, accompanied by A. A. Beck, special agent for the Southern Railway, shot and killed the negro desperado, who on yesterday shot and wounded Officer Spidle and this morning shot Deputy Gaddys, breaking his arm, while the deputy was attempting to capture him.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning, Sheriff Stanfiel received a telephone call from Massilon, Ala., to the effect that the negro was thought to have been located in the woods near that place. When the officers arrived there, they saw the negro standing on the Southern Railway tracks, who upon being hailed by the officers, dashed into a clump of thick brush nearby, from the cover of which he returned the officers' fire. That the negro was struck many times by the sheriff's forces, whose aim was unerring, was proven by an examination of the remains. One of the negro's legs was shattered and there were other wounds in various parts of his body.

A search of the dead man's clothes revealed a pocketful of .38 special cartridges and two pistols of the same calibre, said by the sheriff to be the finest made. The body of the desperado was removed to Faunsdale, where he is said to have had an exceptionally evil reputation, and where it is alleged he was wanted by authorities dead or alive, for burglary and other offenses.

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DEATH OF NEGRO IS CHARGED TO THREE

Montgomery Advertiser 9-6-22

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 5.—Stating that he was walking down the road with Bertie Glover, Leonard Glover and James Payne together with Peter Fikes, the negro that was killed, J. A. Spradlings, white man, who was beaten near Sayre on the night of September 1, in effect charges these three men with the killing of the negro and the assault upon himself. The coroner's inquest will probably begin this afternoon.

The Glover brothers and Payne have been arrested and are held in the county jail, not being allowed to speak to anyone. They have not made a statement, but it is understood that they have "virtually confessed."

Spradlings states that he was beaten when he remonstrated with the men for their treatment of the negro, who was old and practically blind. Bertie Glover, acording to Spradlings, continued to trip the negro and Spradlings remonstrated, causing a fight. He stated that he was beaten unconscious and regained consciousness two miles from the scene of the fight, the negro having disappeared. He later returned home and reported the matter to the sheriff; the negro was later found a long way from the scene of the fight, where he had evidently been dragged, and his head had been battered into a pulp.

The Glover boys' father was killed in a raid on a moonshine still last year.

NEGRO SUSPECT IS ARRESTED IN TROY

Birmingham News 10-3-22

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 2.—A negro, believed to be Joe Terrell, wanted here for the murder of George S. Wilson, Montgomery County game warden, was arrested near Troy Monday and brought to Montgomery Monday afternoon.

Wilson is the second officer to be killed by a negro here in 48 hours, Policeman Albert Sansom having been shot to death while attempting to arrest Jim Glenn, negro, whose arrest was sought by four deputies and Wilson when the latter met his death and one of the deputies was wounded.

MURDERER OF SANSOM STILL UNCAPTURED

Montgomery Advertiser 9-6-22

Police Spread Net Throughout State in Effort to Apprehend Slayer of Mounted Officer Late Thursday Evening

FUNERAL HELD FRIDAY FOR SLAIN OFFICER

Services at Chapel Followed by Procession to Union Station Where Body Was Dispatched to Luverne For Burial at Old Home

The murderer of Albert Sansom remains at large. A police net is spread over the entire state, but so far it has not resulted in apprehending the negro desperado who ended the life of the popular policeman at the city lot Thursday night. Despite the fact that every available policeman has worked until he is about to drop in his tracks for lack of sleep, and depite the fact that four or five hundred citizens have been searching armed with shot-guns, pistols and rifles, the man who fired the shot which killed Sansom is still at liberty.

Suspects have been arrested, examined, and freed. The description of the fugitive is so definite and concrete as to admit of no doubt as to whether a suspect is the one wanted for the dastardly crime. The raised scar which is burned on his neck, unusual stutter in his speech, height and build together make a description more concrete than that furnished many officers searching for a murderer.

Buster Brown, arrested in Prattville yesterday noon was released last night. An old employer came to the county jail to identify the black, and succeeded in doing so to the satisfaction of the county authorities. He was cleared of any complicity in the murder, and was freed early last night.

Mattie Brown, whom Glenn is said to have shot at three times Thursday night is being held in the city jail on suspicion. Just what her status is can not be determined, but it is thought that she is being held more as a witness than anything else.

Thomas Hall, negro, who was seen in the vicinity of the crime is being held at police headquarters also on a charge of suspicion.

Fannie Taylor, mother of the Brown negress is also in jail on a charge of suspicion.

Several of the men now working on the case have been on duty continuously since 4 o'clock Thursday morning. They are tired, but still they are carrying on, in the elusive hope of apprehending the man who killed their comrade. At a late hour last night every lead which the police had to work on had been exhausted, and detectives and officers sat back, waiting for some clue on which to continue the search.

Thousands of calls have come into headquarters asking if the murderer has been taken into custody. Many have come in with "tips" telling of the whereabouts of a suspicious negro, and a car full of anxious detectives have rushed to the scene, only to come back each time disappointed. They have not for a moment given up hope however and officers who are stationed at headquarters answer each tinkle of the phone with the hope that it bears news of the arrest, or the death, of the hunted man.

GEO. WILSON IS STRUCK TWICE IN VITAL SPOTS

Montgomery Advertiser 9-6-22

Game Warden and Joseph Partin Wounded When Effort Is Made to Secure Information as to Whereabout of Sansom's Slayer

LITTLE HOPE HELD OUT FOR RECOVERY

One Bullet Takes Effect in Wilson's Head While Another Strikes Spinal Column --Partin Not Seriously Injured, Say Physicians

Reports were brought to Montgomery to the effect that two negroes had been carried to Kilby prison. This was denied at the prison. A. G. West, night gateman, said no negroes had been incarcerated there.

Three negroes had been lodged in the county jail at 1:30 o'clock, but they were not believed to have any connection with the shooting.

George Wilson, game warden for Montgomery county was fatally injured, and Joseph Partin, deputy sheriff, was shot through the arm by an unknown negro, when the officers, who were searching for the murderer of Police Officer Albert Sansom, who was shot and instantly killed Thursday evening, stopped three negro men and two negro women, at a point on the Mt. Meigs Road six miles east of Montgomery, near Will Flowers' store.

Mr. Wilson was shot twice, one bullet penetrating his head just above the right ear and emerging near the right eyelid. The other bullet struck him in the side of the neck and smashed into the sinal column, injuring the spinal cord to such an extent as to paralyze his entire body. Deputy Sheriff Partin was shot once, the bullet entering the lower part of his right forearm and ranging upward, grazing the bone, and coming out on the top of his arm.

Immediately following the shooting, both Mr. Wilson and Deputy Partin, were rushed to Hill's infirmary where they received prompt surgical attention. On account of the nature of Mr. Wilson's wounds it was difficult for the surgeons to state accurately whether the bullet which entered Mr. Wilson head penetrated the brain, also whether the other bullet which entered his neck shattered his spine, pending the result of an x-ray examination which was made without delay. There was apparently little hope being held out for Mr. Wilson's recovery, however. Deputy Partin's wound though painful is not considered dangerous. He was able to leave the hospital immediately after his wound was dressed and proceeding to the county jail, headed a party which returned to the scene of the shooting to search for the wanted negro.

Just before the shooting occurred, Deputy Partin, who was driving an automobile belonging to the sheriff's department, was proceeding toward Montgomery, accompanied by Mr. Wilson and Deputy Sheriffs L. Vaughn and J. F. Tucker; the time was about 8 p. m. Just before they got to Flowers' store the officers who were looking for the negro murderer of Police Officer Sansom, saw three negro men and two negro women coming toward them along the road. Deputy Partin stopped his car and asked the negroes where they were going, at the same time flashing an electric flashlight on each of them at intervals. At the same time, Mr. Wilson got out of the car and went toward the negroes. Noticing one of the negro men, who is described as being of medium height and a light yellow in color, apparently trying to hide behind one of the others, Deputy Partin called to Mr. Wilson to catch the yellow negro. Mr. Wilson, it is stated, reached for the man indicated, and as he did so the negro pulled a pistol and fired the bullet striking Deputy Partin in the right forearm. Mr. Wilson then grappled with the negro and the two rolled into a deep ditch by the side of the road. Immediately theraftер two shots were fired by the negro, who fled up the ditch, while Deputies Vaughn and Tucker who had leaped from the car at the first shot, and Deputy Partin, who with his right arm temporarily paralyzed had with his left hand seized the pistol which dropped from the nerveless fingers of his right hand when he was hit,—fired after the fugitive.

Officers Partin, Vaughn and Tucker, who were running after the negro while they fired, pursued him for some distance, Officers Vaughn and Tucker continuing the chase after Officer Partin had turned back to go to Mr. Wilson's assistance. He found Mr. Wilson lying in the bottom of the ditch with his head against one of the embankments. His only reply when Officer Partin sought to arouse him was to murmer, "come to me." A report of the affray was telephoned to the county jail and while a taxicab was hurried to Kilby prison for blood hounds, a posse started immediately for the scene of the crime. At midnight the search for the negro was in full swing with prospects that he would be captured before morning.

Deputy Sheriff Partin, after his injured arm had been dressed at the hospital, related a detailed account of the shooting:

"Just as our automobile approached the Flowers store on the Mt. Meigs road we were attracted by the group of negroes. There were three negro men and one or two negro women, I think. I turned my flashlight toward them and spoke. I noticed that a yellow negro who was in the group had his hand in his pocket. I was driving the automobile.

"When our car stopped, Mr. Wilson was the first to reach the negroes. Deputies Tucker and Vaughn had to go around the end of the car to approach them. As Wilson reached the negro, who held his hand threatingly in his pocket, the negro fired. The bullet struck me in the right arm, but for a moment I did not know where I had been injured. I knew that I had been shot somewhere. The bullet deadened my arm to the elbow. The car was still in gear, and I was forced to place it out of gear with the use of my left hand. Wilson and the negro engaged in a scuffle and the negro continued to fire.

"Mr. Wilson fell into a ditch helpless from his wounds. I clasped my pistol in my left hand and fired at the negro as he fled up the ditch. I was afraid to shoot at him while he scuffled with Mr. Wilson because of the danger of striking Mr. Wilson.

"I went to Mr. Wilson where he had collapsed in the ditch and called to him after firing several times at the negro."

Shortly after the dogs from Kilby prison reached the scene, they picked up the trail of the negro not far from the place where the shooting actually took place. They followed this trail in a southeasterly direction, toward the Vaughan road, for some time, and at a late hour it was stated that they were still running strong.

Within a surprisingly short time after reports of the affair reached Montgomery, scores of automobiles filled with armed men were speedingnight, while the men who had ridden out Madison avenue to join in thein chase. A few came back after an hour or so, but a majority were still in the vicinity of the crime long after n

It was stated early Sunday morning the name of the negro who is sought is Joe Terrell, that he is yellow-skinned negro and that his ...er lives in Elmore county.

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Killings -- 1922

Alabama.

THREE ARE INJURED DURING JAIL RIOT; GRAND JURY CALLED

Alleged Murderer of Game Warden Captured at Union Springs Soon After Officer Dies at Local Hospital; National Guard Protects Prison; Confession Is Claimed

PROMISCUOUS FIRING CAUSES HERBERT MILLER TO BE INJURED; NEGRO SHOT, FATALLY WOUNDED

Judge McCord Orders Inquisitorial Body to Begin Investigation of Wilson Homicide Tuesday Morning; Hundreds Throng Streets and Roads During Night of Excitement

Montgomery Advertiser 10/3/22

THE CASUALTIES

Rev. A. J. Stokes shot in head and seriously wounded.

James W. Prescott, white, 698 Cherry Street, dangerously wounded on Snowdoun road Monday morning, accidentally.

Joe Terrell, negro, alleged slayer of Game Warden George Wilson, shot in hip near Union Springs.

Herbert Miller, white, 733 Washington street, shot in groin in riot at the county jail. Not dangerously wounded.

Edward Peal, colored, shot and probably fatally wounded near the Times building Monday night about ten o'clock by unknown man.

W. A. Warren, white, knocked in the head by a policeman during the riot at the county jail Monday night, not seriously injured.

The murder of Patrolman Albert Sansom Thursday night and Game Warden Wilson Saturday night by negroes, resulted in a riot in Montgomery Monday night, and the serious wounding of Herbert Miller, white, and Edward Pearl, negro. The climax of intense feeling came with the arrest and incarceration in the county jail of Joe Terrell, negro, alleged murder of Game Warden Wilson.

The culmination of the trouble came about 8:45 o'clock Monday night when a squad of firemen with hose turned the water on the crowd which had gathered around the county jail. The first deluge of water started the firing and before the deputies, policemen and national guardsmen could disperse the crowd, more than seventy shots were fired. The firing began on the corner of Washington and Lawrence street and one man, Herbert Miller, was shot in the groin. Bullets rained in the trees in front of the jail and several bullets struck the jail.

The crowd began gathering around the jail early in the afternoon as soon as the report of the arrest of Joe Terrell became noised abroad. By nightfall probably one thousand persons were gathered around the jail, being congested on Washington, Lawrence and Perry streets. Consultation was had with the military authorities and Adjutant General Hartley Moon ordered out detachments of the local guard companies. About seventy-five men were put in uniform, armed, and a cordon was established around the jail. Ropes were stretched and guardsmen kept the crowd from the space on Washington street in front of the jail.

The crowd continued to gather and it was thought wise to disperse them. No overt act had been committed, but the authorities feared that the constant increase of the curiosity-seekers might finally result in an overt act, as feeling was intense. It was at this juncture that the fire department was called on and when the firemen turned the hose on the crowd, shooting immediately broke out. Most of the shots were fired into the air, but a number of them were aimed at the top story of the jail and dozens struck the trees in front of the jail.

Throughout the fusilade, the guardsmen, under strict military discipline, refrained from firing in return. Their coolness probably prevented a wholesale killing of innocent persons, as hundreds rushed to the scene with the firing of the shots. The shooting soon abated, with only the wounding of Miller. The jail was filled with deputies and special deputies armed with buckshot in sawed-off shotguns while the guardsmen were fully armed. For a few minutes it appeared as if a wholesale killing might result.

Colonel Glenn stated after the riot near the jail that one man with a pistol and one man with a shotgun were firing point blank at the jail. Colonel Glenn said that a tree in front of the jail was struck several times and that this tree probably saved the lives of some of the defenders of the jail.

Sheriff Scogin had stationed sharpshooters on the roof of the jail, but these men were cool and did not fire a shot for fear of hitting innocent bystanders, as they said that they realized that there were only a few members of the big crowd who were armed and who were bent on trouble.

All kinds of rumors were afloat in the city during the trouble around the jail. Reports of lynchings and shootings were rife and the Advertiser telephones were kept busy by anxious seekers after the truth.

A. J. Stokes, pastor of the First Baptist church, colored, was shot and seriously injured and a young negro who was with him was shot yesterday afternoon or early last night near Snowdoun, Ala. According to the statement of his relatives he had made a business trip to Snowdoun and took with him a young negro insurance collector. It it said that they had in the car with them a big gun, "for use if they should meet a mob." They met the mob, and several white men ordered him to hold up his hands and to hand over his gun. This order complied with, and then some one shot. Other shots followed, and the young negro fell Stokes was badly injured, and brought back to Montgomery. The deacons in his church took care of him and he was not a home at an early hour this morning.

About 10 o'clock a pedestrain on North Lawrence street, saw the body of Edward Pearl, a negro, lying near the sidewalk in front of the Montgomery Times building. The negro had been shot in the back. The police were called and he was rushed to Hall's infirmary where it was stated that his wound was serious and might be fatal.

Following the shooting at the jail, four white men were arrested and lodged in jail. One of them, W. A. Warren was clubbed by a policeman and suffered a bloody head, but was not seriously wounded. It was claimed that he presented a pistol during the trouble. Negroes were pulled off street cars in the downtown section and on two or three occasions were knocked down and injured, but none of them seriously. There was a dearth of negroes on the streets after 8 o'clock, the negro theatre having closed.

Joe Terrell, the negro charged with the murder of George Wilson, the game warden, is said to have confessed to officers at the jail. He is said to have stated that he attempted to get rid of his weapon when the officers stopped him on the Mt. Meigs road and that before he could do so Wilson had grappled with him. Asked why he shot Wilson, he is said to have answered: "Boss, I jest don't know why I shot him. Scared I reckon." Terrell's injuries are not serious.

Judge Leon McCord of the circuit court, announced late Monday night, that there would be a special session of the grand jury Tuesday morning for the purpose of taking action in the case of Joe Terrell charged with the murder of Game Warden George Wilson.

Splendid discipline was displayed by the guardsmen when the firing broke out. Despite the fact that a number of shots were fired by persons in the street crowds, not a single shot was discharged by the guardsmen or the state, county or city officers on duty.

The water from the fire hose was only used to scatter the crowd collected near the corner of Washington avenue and Lawrence street. The squad of men on duty at that point were under the command of Capt. Paul B. Fuller and Lieutenant James E. Long, of the Regimental Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry, Alabama National Guard. The guardsmen were instructed to withhold firing unless they were ordered to do so. They carried out the instructions strictly and not a shot was returned.

It was reported that a shot was fired from the street toward Private Otis Plaster, of Company A, while he was carrying a message to a patrol near the back of the jail.

Notwithstanding the serious aspect that accompanied the firing of shots there was a semi-comedy attached to it. At least one person sought refuge from danger. Following the firing of shots, a pounding was heard in an alley back of the jail. A deputy went to investigate it. He discovered the noise was in the direction of a tall box. He pushed it over. An excited individual crawled into view.

Detachments of Alabama National guardsmen from the Montgomery companies were on guard duty at the county jail Monday night to prevent the possibility of violence to Joe Terrell, alleged negro murderer who was captured early in the day near Omega on the Central of Georgia railroad between Union Springs and Troy.

George Wilson, county game warden, who was mortally wounded Saturday night on the Mt. Meigs road six miles from the city, died at a local hospital Monday. Deputy Sheriff Joe Partin received a bullet wound in the right arm at the time Wilson was shot.

Terrell was apprehended by a farmer named Hosea Sellers of Post Oak, nine miles south of Union Springs. He shot the negro in the hip before he was able to effect the capture. Terrell was taken to Omega immediately after he was caught. A telephone message was received by Chief of Police W. H. Taylor shortly after 8 o'clock Monday telling of the apprehension of the suspect. In company with plain-clothesman Young and mounted Policeman H. V. Corr, Chief Taylor went to Union Springs in an automobile, where the negro was delivered to him.

Chief Taylor communicated with the sheriff's department before he reached the city. Deputy Sheriff W. C. Frizzle answered the telephone and arranged to receive the negro into the jail upon the arrival. The automobile was driven to the side of the jail and through a heavy gate into the yard, which is surraunded by a wall. Terrell was removed from the machine and locked behind prison walls before the spectators around the building realized that he was the slayer.

Terrell at first denied that he was the negro wanted for the killing of Mr. Wilson and the wounding of Mr. Partin, but after he had been subjected to questioning by the authorities he confessed, according to members of the sheriff's force. A negro girl who is held in jail was taken into the presence of Terrell and readily identified him, it was said at the jail.

Reports were spread that Terrell was secretly removed from the jail soon after his incarceration, but these rumors could not be confirmed. One rumor that gained considerable circulation was to the effect that the negro was concealed in a large box and moved away from the jail.

Soon after the news of the negro's capture became known, the crowd about the jail began to increase. Policemen were stationed at the street corners on either side of the jail as night appeared. Then the detachments of Alabama National guardsmen were called into special service. Probably seventy-five guardsmen were on duty by 8:30 o'clock.

Several officers of the Alabama National Guard were among those on duty at the county jail. They included Colonel Hartley A. Moon, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel George A. Glenn, assistant adjutant general; Captain Luther H. Fuller, of the adjutant general's department; Captain John B. Stratford of Regimental Head-

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quarters Company, 167 Infantry; Captain Paul B. Fuller of the same company; First Lieutenant John A. Schneider, First Battalion, Headquarters Company; First Lieutenant Homer L. Singletary, Company A, 167th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Long of the Regimental Headquarters Company.

The crowds persisted in cutting the ropes stretched scross Washington avenue at the intersections of Lawrence and South Perry streets. Intermittent yelling was carried on by the groups.

The funeral of Mr. Wilson will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. C. McCree, 1136 South Decatur St. Interment will take place at Greenwood. Mr. Wilson is survived by a widow and two children.

Edward Pearl, negro, was shot on the first block of North Lawrence street about 10 o'clock last night. Pearl was shot in the small of the back. The block was deserted at the time, and the first intimation that the affair had occurred was when a woman cried, "He's shot." Police were called. They found the negro lying on the sidewalk, groaning. He was taken to headquarters and then placed in an ambulance and taken to Hale's infirmary.

Three suspects have been arrested by the police during the night. They are lodged in the jail pending investigation.

John Brown, negro railway fireman, was not lynched Monday night, as was persistently reported, but he had a narrow escape. Taken to a point on the Selma road just beyond the first bridge by a band of masked men, he was closely questioned, according to his own statement, and the unknown men, in the party, finding that his answers corresponded to information which they appeared to already have had in their possession, they returned him unhurt to his home.

It is understood that Brown was suspected of having talked with Jim Glenn, the alleged murdered of Police Officer Albert Sansom, at Flomaton after the murder occurred. Brown said he was questioned as to this alleged incident by the masked men Monday night and that he denied that he had seen Glenn at Flomaton or anywhere since the murder of the Montgomery officer. Brown said he did tell his questioner, however, that he talked to a negro who is also a railway man and who looks something like the negro Glenn, and who got on the engine Brown was firing at Flomaton, to converse with him for a short while.

When seen at his home early Tuesday morning by L. L. Phillips, chief of the state law enforcement department, and others who accompanied him, Brown said that between 11 and 12 o'clock Monday night a band of masked men in four automobiles came to his house and got him and took him out to the place on the Selma road where he says they stopped to question him. They had a rope with them, Bown said, but told him on the way out and after they got there that they wouldn't hurt him if he told the truth, but if he didn't they would put the rope around his neck and make him tell the truth. He said, as well as he could judge, the whole incident took place within 40 minutes.

WHEN FIRED ON ANSWERING CALL WOMAN IS SHOT

Motorcyle Officer Garrard Is Injured In Collision With Automobile While Going to Kilby For Dogs; Dead Policeman Ex-Soldier and Splendid Official; Posse Chases Perpetrator of Crime Without Result

The Montgomery Advertiser

Albert Sansom, about 27 years old, 720 Clay street, a Montgomery mounted policeman, is dead; R. T. Garrard, a motorcycle officer, is in a hospital for treatment of painful injuries; Mattie Brown, negress, is suffering from a slight bullet wound, and Jim Glenn, a negro railroad fireman and desperado, is a much sought fugitive from justice. This sums up the tragic episodes of Thursday night that shocked and stirred Montgomery to the core.

Mattie Brown was wounded by Glenn. Sansom was shot to death by Glenn when he answered a call to the scene of the trouble at the foot of North Ripley street, adjoining the city lot and stables. Garrard was injured in an accident between his motorcycle and an automobile driven by a Kilby prison guard while both were aiding in securing hounds to place on the trail of the negro murderer.

Less than five minutes after the shot was fired which killed Sansom, every policeman in the city was notified by telephone and ordered to report to police headquarters for immediate duty. They were sent out on the case in automobiles volunteered by various friends of the dead man, and others who were interested in the arrest of the murderer.

Dogs were placed on the chase and the trail was picked up and followed for some distance. At an early hour this morning the dogs were still on the track, but no report had reached headquarters which intimated that the arrest of the negro was near at hand.

Possible 500 persons were assembled at the police station and at the scene of the shooting, many of them of course only the morbid onlookers, but for the most part armed men who were anxious to aid in the man-hunt which was by that that time being carried on over the entire country within three miles of the spot where the policeman was killed. Many cars were pressed into service and possibly fifty automobiles were parked on or near the bridge under which the popular policeman lost his life.

The trouble which culminated in the murder of Sansom and the subsequent accidental injury of Garrard, started between Jim Glenn and Mattie Brown. The negro woman was wounded at or near the trestle where the Pickett Springs street car line crosses the Central of Georgia railroad adjacent the city lots. This happened about 9:30 o'clock.

According to a negro woman giving her name as Fannie Taylor and her address as 741 North Bainbridge street, Glenn had borrowed $14 from Mattie Brown. She expressed the theory that the trouble had its inception from the monetary affair. Fannie Taylor said she was the mother of Mattie Brown and that Glenn had been staying at her house for some time.

The two officers went on the mission which meant the death of one, on a call that a negro woman had been shot, the call coming from J. A. Winslett, watchman at the city stables in the vicinity of the railroad cut where the Pickett Springs street car track crosses into Chisholm. When the two officers after going into the railroad cut heard the groans of a negro woman Officer Sansom threw on his flashlight and the negro who is unknown to the police opened fire.

The murder of Mr. Sansom took place within a radius of three blocks of where two crimes have been recently committed. One was the hold up of Motorman E. Stevens on a street car in Chisolm a short distance from where Mr. Sansom was killed and the other was the double murder of a white man and negro woman which took place within fifty yards of where the murder occurred last night.

Immediately after the shooting at the trestle, J. W. Winslett, watchman at the city lot, notified police headquarters by telephone. Mounted Officers Sansom and H. V. Corr answered the call. The shooting of Sansom occurred when the two approached the vicinity of the previous trouble.

Sansom was wounded in three places, but whether he was struck by more than two bullets was not positively settled. One bullet penetrated his right side. He was also wounded on his right hand, a bullet evidently glancing the back of his hand.

Policeman Corr, who went to the scene with Sansom, escaped injury and fired several shots at Glenn as he fled along the railroad tracks. Corr emptied his revolver and then reached for that of the dead officer and continued shooting. The shots went wild, it is believed, and Glenn continued his flight.

OFFICER CORR'S STATEMENT.

"I emptied my gun and then emptied Sansom's gun at the negro, but I do not know whether or not I hit him." was the statement of Officer Corr, while telling of the shooting.

"Sansom and I answered a call coming into police headquarters from the neighborhood of the Central crossing, that a negro woman had been shot. We were told the trouble was in the railroad cut below the bridge and we went into the cut.

"We were led to the spot where the shooting took place by the groans of the woman. Sansom threw on his flashlight and the three shots from the negro's gun rang out, Sansom falling back and clasping his hand to his neck. I think he fired at the negro one time. I immediately emptied my gun at the negro, who was running up the railroad track, and then fired Sansom's gun. I could see the fleeing negro, but not well, on account of the darkness, and I am not sure whether I hit him or not. I hope I did. I could feel the powder from the negro's gun on my face when he was firing at Samson."

Officer Corr made the statement while patrolling the road near the Fresh Air Camp in company with another mounted officer. Several automobile parties were with the two officers.

Mattie Brown, who was still near the place where she had been injured, picked up the revolver belonging to Corr after he had emptied it, according to reports. The pistol was turned over to the police.

Glenn was concealed in the slight cut at the trestle when the officers approached, according to information regarding the shooting of Sansom. Immediately after the shooting, other policemen and citizens rushed to the scene.

Sansom's body was carried to Diffly's undertaking establishment.

Sansom was married on July 4 to Miss Love Tranum, a sister of S. E. Tranum, of the state law enforcement department. Miss Tranum's home was near Luverne.

The shots all were fired near the city stables and were plainly heard by the watchman. He said a number of shots were fired at the time Sansom was killed. He thought he heard four shots when the first shooting occurred, which was the time Mattie Brown was injured. The Brown woman was injured on the leg, according to Fannie Taylor.

It was while attempting to run down the man who fired the fatal shot that R. T. Garrard, motorcycle man, was injured last night. He had been to Camp Kilby to get the dogs for the man hunt. On the way out they had stopped a car and inquired of the occupants whether or not they had seen a negro on the road. The driver replied that they had seen a negro answering the murderer's description some distance down the road.

Meanwhile the authorities at Camp Kilby had been notified and the dogs were sent out in a Ford, driven by a guard. Garrard and Williamson went out almost to the prison, decided that they had passed the negro and turned around. Coming back at about 60 miles an hour they met the Ford from the prison. Williamson, fearing that he would collide with Garrard kept to the left, but Garrard cut to the right just in time to crash with the front of the oneoming Ford. The motorcycle was pinned under the car, and the Ford passed entirely over Garrard's body. Williamson picked up his partner and got him to Camp Kilby. An ambulance was summoned and the injured man was taken to Hill's Infirmary.

At the infirmary, it was stated that his injuries were not serious, although exceedingly painful. He was bruised all over his body, and suffered abrasions at many places, but no bones were broken. Unless he received some internal injuries, which seemed improbable last night, it is thought that he will soon be ready to return to work.

The accident last night was the third accident which Garrard has experienced in the two years that he has been on the motorcycle. He has had two narrow escapes from death, the most remakable of which was the accident last night. It is considered little short of miraculous that the officer was not instantly killed, striking the oncoming Ford as he did at such a tremendous rate of speed.

Guard's Statement.

One of the guards who was in the Ford automobile which struck the motorcycle driven by Officer Garrard and threw the officer against a small embankment made the following statement concerning the accident:

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